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[J. HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT.]

## REVIEWS

*The Invention of the Mariner's Compass.*  
[Lettre à M. le Baron A. de Humboldt sur l'Invention de la Boussole.] Par M. J. Klaproth. Paris: Dondey Dupré; London, Dulau.

THERE are few European nations that have not at some time or other arrogated to themselves the honour of having invented the mariner's compass; but none more successfully than the Italians, whose claims have been, until of late days, generally regarded as established. It was decided that the inventor of this precious instrument was Flavio Gioia, a native of Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples; and so precise were the historians, that they assigned the very date of invention, stating that it was made either A.D. 1302 or 1303. But, though thus circumstantially related, the statement rested on no satisfactory evidence; and when it was discovered that Chinese and Arabian authors had spoken of the magnet's polarity before the commencement of the fourteenth century, it began to be suspected that the Amalfitans, whose commerce with the East was so extensive, had been merely the introducers of this invention into Europe. Great obscurity, however, still rested over the question: in January last, Baron Humboldt wrote to M. Klaproth, requesting some information respecting the epochs, 1st, when the Chinese discovered the polarity of the magnet, and, 2nd, when they began to apply it to the purposes of navigation. M. Klaproth has replied in the work before us, which, besides elucidating this curious point in the history of human civilization, contains a great variety of interesting particulars respecting the state of magnetic knowledge in remote countries and ages.

We shall begin our examination of this work by investigating the claims of the Chinese to the invention of the compass; and, first, we find that the author of a Natural History, published before the year 1117, describes not only the polarity of the needle, but its declination, which Columbus is usually supposed to have first discovered in 1492. The author says,

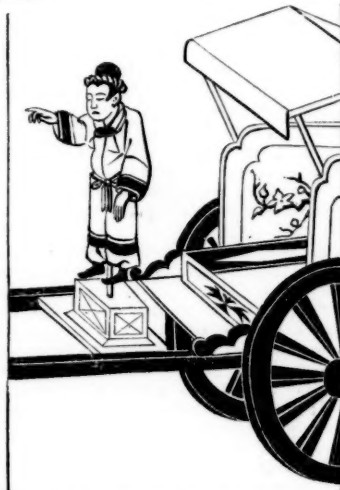
"When a steel point is rubbed with a magnet it acquires the property of pointing to the south (a point of the compass regarded by the Chinese as their *kibleh*, or sacred aspect); nevertheless it declines a little towards the east, and does not point due south. Therefore mariners take a thread of new cotton, which they attach to the needle by means of a bit of wax, about the size of a grain of mustard, and suspend it in a place where there is no wind. Then the needle points constantly to the south. If the needle be placed in a slender reed, it still points southwards with a declination towards the east."

Now, the declination thus pointed out does not exceed four degrees, a quantity that would scarcely have been appreciated, had the polarity of the needle been a recent discovery; so that there is decisive evidence of this know-

ledge being old in China, before we can find any trace of its existence in Europe. The first direct mention of the magnetized needle is to be found in the Great Encyclopædia of Hiu Tchin, which was completed A.D. 121, and in which mention is made of the stone that gives polarity to the needle; this would, of course, settle the entire question, had the quotation been made directly from Hiu Tchin; but it is made at second-hand from modern compilers, who have extracted from this great work; and therefore M. Klaproth finds it necessary to support his case by indirect testimony.

Gaubil, whose history of China is as yet unrivalled, declares that he found mention made of the compass, and its construction fully described, in a work published towards the close of the Han dynasty; that is, early in the third century of the Christian era. The Encyclopædia Poui-wen-yun-fou declares that, under the Tsin dynasty (from A.D. 265 to A.D. 419,) magnetized needles began to be used for the purposes of navigation.

But a still more remarkable proof of the Chinese claims to this invention, is to be found in the history of the magnetic chariots, whose origin is lost in the obscurity of the mythological ages. The accompanying figure of one of these chariots is taken from the 33rd volume of the Great Japanese Encyclopædia.



The figure in front of the chariot was made of some light material; it was fixed upon a pivot, and its finger invariably pointed to the south, which, as we have already said, was the *kibleh* or sacred point of the Chinese, to which they always turned when performing their devotions. It is intimated rather obscurely, that these magnetic chariots were first invented for a religious purpose, namely, to enable the devout to discover their *kibleh* when the sun and stars were obscured by clouds—a purpose to which the compass is frequently

applied in the present day by Mohammedan nations; but there are very full descriptions of the use made of these chariots in directing the march of armies and guiding ambassadors. M. Klaproth has collected, from Chinese authorities, many curious anecdotes of the use made of these chariots; under the Tsin dynasty they formed a part of every royal procession. In the *Tsin-tchi*, or history of that dynasty, we find—

"The wooden figure placed on the magnetic car resembled a genius wearing a dress made of feathers; whatever was the position of the car, the hand of the genius always pointed to the south. When the emperor went in state, one of these cars headed the procession, and served to indicate the cardinal points."

In the history of the second Tchao dynasty, which lasted from A.D. 319 to A.D. 351, we read,—

"The Chang-Fang (president of the board of works,) ordered Kiai Fei, who was distinguished by his great skill in constructing every kind of instrument, to build a number of magnetic chariots, which were sent as presents to the principal grandees of the empire."

There are several accounts of the manner in which the magnetic figures were constructed: as our readers have probably anticipated, a magnetized bar passed through the arm of the figure; and the only variety of ingenuity displayed by the architects was in balancing the figure upon its pivot.

The antiquity of these magnetic chariots is established incontrovertibly; the step from them to the compass is so very easy, that we may safely assert that the one must have led immediately to the other. The water-compass appears to have been the first used both in Asia and Europe: we shall presently quote a description of it from Bailak, which is substantially the same as that given both by Chinese and Latin writers: it deserves to be remarked, that the Coreans continued to use the water-compass so late as the middle of the last century.

Let us now see how the European claims stand. The author begins by proving that the ancients, though acquainted with the attractive power, were ignorant of the polarity of the magnet; and he relies principally on the omission of this extraordinary property in the beautiful description of the loadstone in the fifth *Idyllium* of Claudian. There is, however, a semblance of contrary evidence: Albertus Magnus quotes from the Arabic version of a Treatise on Stones, ascribed to Aristotle, a passage in which the polarity of the loadstone is very distinctly referred to; but M. Klaproth successfully shows that this pretended translation was, in reality, a compilation from the works of various philosophers, both in the East and West, and that the passage in question could not have been composed by a Greek writer. He next investigates the nomenclature of the magnet in the principal languages of Europe and Asia. This philological excursion presents some curious results, showing that, in countries the most remote, analogous names have

been given to the magnet, derived from its most striking properties. Thus, in French, it is called *Aimant*, from its attractive power, fancifully compared to love; in Sanscrit, *Thoubaka*, "the kisser"; in Chinese, *Thou Chy*, "the loving stone," because, as we are told by a Chinese naturalist of the eighth century, "the magnet entices iron like a tender mother inviting her children to her arms."

The earliest notice of the magnet's polarity in Europe dates toward the close of the twelfth century. There are, however, claims made for two earlier notices that deserve a brief investigation. Professor Hansteen, in a number of the *Norwegian Magazine of Natural History*, maintains that the polarized needle was known in Iceland during the eleventh century. He quotes, as his authority, the curious old history called the *Landnamabok*, in which it is stated—

"Floke Vilgedarson, who discovered Iceland for the third time, sailed about the year 868 from Rogaland, in Norway, to search for Gardasholm (Iceland). He took with him three ravens to serve as his guides. The old northern navigators used to let birds fly from their barks when in the open sea; if the birds returned to the ship, the sailors presumed that there was no land in sight; but if they flew off, the vessels were steered in the direction of their flight. In order to consecrate the ravens for this purpose, Floke offered a great sacrifice at Snörsund, for at this time the use of magnets (*leider-stein*) was unknown to the northern navigators."

Now, as Arius Polyhistor, the author of the *Landnamabok*, lived about the close of the eleventh century, this passage, if genuine, would prove that the polarity of the magnet was previously known. But Prof. Kőniz, in an article recently published in Schweigger's *Physical Journal*, has shown that the chapter in which this passage occurs was written, not by Arius, but by his learned editor, Hanks Erlandsum, who died in 1334.

The second asserted notice of the magnet is thus brought forward by Fournier, in his '*Hydrographie*,' published at Paris, A.D. 1667.

"There are some obscure passages in the works of the Nubian geographer, Idrisi, from which persons have inferred that, in his day, the magnet was used in navigation."

The Sheriff Idrisi produced his great geographical work in the year 1153, to illustrate a silver globe that had been made for Roger, King of Sicily; it is a work of great importance, both geographically and historically; and we rejoice to see that a translation of it has been announced by the Oriental Translation Committee. But we have not been so fortunate as to find any such passage as that described by M. Fournier; and the researches of our friends have been equally unsuccessful.

The first clear mention of the magnet's polarity is found in a very curious satirical piece called '*La Bible*,' written by Guyot de Provins about the year 1190. The writer bitterly attacks the Pope, who, he says, should be the polar star of Christendom. He then describes the magnetized needle, not as an invention recently made, but as a matter popularly known. This is also the case with the accounts given by Jacobus Vibensis in his '*Historia Orientalis*,' written A.D. 1204; nay, his cotemporary Guathier d'Espinous introduces it as a simile in a popular song. Brunetto, who visited England in the reign

of Henry III., declares that he was shown a magnetized needle by the illustrious Friar Bacon, who explained its properties to him. M. Klaproth infers, from the sudden notoriety which the magnet seems to have acquired, that its use may have been practically known to sailors before it engaged the attention of the learned.

The mode in which the magnet, or magnetized needle, was used in the thirteenth century, is very curious. It is thus described by Bailak, an Arabian author, who published his '*Merchant's Treasure*' in the 681st year of the Hegira (A.D. 1282).

"The captains that navigate the Syrian sea, when the night is so dark that they cannot see a star by which they might determine the cardinal points, fill a vessel with water, and shelter it from the wind. Then they take a needle, which they stick into a splinter of wood, or a reed, in the form of a cross, and throw it upon the surface of the water. Afterwards they take a piece of loadstone, large enough to fill the hand, which they bring near the surface of the water, and they give the water a motion towards the right by stirring it, so that the needle begins to revolve. Then they suddenly withdraw their hands, and the needle certainly points north and south. I saw them do this with my own eyes, while voyaging from Tripoli, in Syria, to Alexandria, in the 640th year of the Hegira (A.D. 1242)."

We have tried this experiment with success, and can therefore confirm the accuracy of Bailak. He goes on to describe another species of compass:—

"They say that the captains who navigate the Indian seas use, instead of the needle and splinter, a sort of fish made of hollow iron, which, when thrown into the water, swims upon the surface, and points out the north and south with its head and tail. The reason of its swimming is, that all metallic bodies, however hard or heavy, float when they are hollowed so as to displace a quantity of water greater than their own weight."

From these testimonies it results, that the polarity of the magnetic needle was used to guide navigators in the Syrian seas, at least so early as the beginning of the thirteenth century; but that there is no trace of its being either an European or Arabian invention, for the authors by whom it is mentioned speak of it as something common and well known.

M. Klaproth also investigates the fiction of magnetic mountains, supposed to attract the iron of ships, and thus cause their destruction. He shows that this fiction was generally received as a fact by all the maritime nations of Asia; and that Chinese historians assign to this mountain the very position which it has in the voyages of Sindbad; another proof of our theory respecting the origin of these celebrated voyages. (See review of Kämpf, *Athenæum*, No. 364.)

Finally, our author declares, that the Chinese were the first to discover the cause of the tidal motions; and that they were acquainted with the art of printing, and the composition of gunpowder, centuries before the age of Faustus and Friar Bacon. We trust that M. Klaproth will continue his researches on these interesting subjects; there are few Orientalists who can so well combine amusement with instruction; and seldom indeed have these qualities been more happily united than in this Essay on the Invention of the Compass.

*Musical Reminiscences, containing an Account of the Italian Opera in England from 1773.* 4th edit. Continued to the present time, and including the Festival in Westminster Abbey. By the Earl of Mount Edgumbe. London: Andrews.

THE circumstance of this agreeable little volume having reached a fourth edition, might be considered as a sufficient testimony to its merits—but some of our readers may, like ourselves, be fond of speculating on the past and the future, even in the midst of the enjoyment of the present; and an abstract of that part of its contents which concerns the progress and prospects of that region of enchantment before the scenes, and misrule behind—the Italian Opera in London, may not be altogether unacceptable, though we can hardly hope to string together the bright names of the *cantatrici* of other days, with so much unaffected and refined ease as the writer of the *Reminiscences* before us.

These are not the lists wherein to break a lance with Lord Mount Edgumbe, on behalf of certain opinions of our own, which we must think sound, and which he would denounce as dangerous and heretical. It is hardly to be expected, that one whose taste was formed upon the pure and melodious writings of the Italian musicians belonging to the period of his early life, should do justice to the greater brilliancy and variety of those of the modern school;—but we must express our conviction of the correct elegance of his taste, so far as it goes; while we cannot but think that the true confession of faith of the nineteenth century, is to admire and enjoy the best works of art, to whatever age, or school, or country they may belong, with a certain gentle leaning towards all that is new and enterprising, and which promises to us an enlargement of our resources.

The Earl begins his *Reminiscences* with Millico, Rauzzini, and Gabrieli, so famed for her fantasies—but he does not tell us much of any of these artists, save concerning Gabrieli's "care as she tucked up her great hoop, as she sidled into the flames of Carthage." If our memory serve us right, she was *passée* when she appeared in London, and both from Mad. d'Arbly's lively account of her *début*, and the notice in these pages, her success here was trifling compared with the honours she received in her own country. After her departure, the parts of prima donna were taken by Miss Cecilia Davies, (L'Inglesina, as she was called on the continent), whom all contemporary writers praise as being a refined and instructed singer. She is yet surviving in London, we fear under the pressure of the worst ills of old age—what a long life has music lived since she charmed the town in the '*Vestale*,' or '*Didone*,' or '*Semiramide*' of those days! We have also notices of Galli, Roncaglia, &c. &c. and Aguijari, (of whom so striking an account is given us by Mad. d'Arbly). In the season of 1778 and 1779, arrived Paecherotti, the celebrated *musico*, of whom all writers speak as belonging to the good old days, and therefore not to be replaced by anything modern. We have said that we shall break no lance with the author of these *Reminiscences*, or we could say much concerning his most obvious predilection for a species of voice, which, being totally unnatural, can never, to our thinking, have de-

served admiration on sound principles of taste. Pacchierotti appears to have made friends wherever he went, by the gentleness of his disposition, and his enthusiasm in his profession, and to have eclipsed all that went before him (since the days of the celebrated Farinelli) in pathetic expression as well as brilliancy of execution. Sestini, Algraniti, and Sig. Tasca, (who sung at the Commemoration,) are also mentioned as belonging to the comic opera, as well as a host of other inferior singers; and this division of the Reminiscences closes with the year 1785.

We will, for a moment, glance at the music in vogue during the period we have just passed over. Among the names of the composers, we find those of Sacchini, Piccini, Paisiello, Anfossi, Rauzzini, Bertoni, and others still less remembered—the three first of these even are now scarcely more than talked about, though the delicious and simple melodies of Paisiello deserve a better fate, and, as *musica di camera*, ought never to lose their attraction.

As our purpose is to take a brief view of the Opera, we are constrained to pass the third section of the Reminiscences, which chiefly concern a continental ramble during the years 1783, 4, and 5, just noticing that the Lord Mount Edgumbe expresses his disappointment, on the whole, with the state of music in Italy, and mentions, that in the smaller towns the "*bellissimi balli*" were the chief attraction. We have met with the same remark in other travellers; and it may be, perhaps, accounted for, by defining the Italian gift of music to be chiefly vocal and melodious,—and supposing that the best singers and composers were lured by the prospect of gain to the principal cities, at home or abroad, leaving behind them musical impulse, but not steady cultivation, without which no permanent satisfaction or excellence is to be expected, and the presence of which draws the line of distinction between the Italian and German schools.

The season of 1785 was brought to a premature end by the bankruptcy of the lessee (an inevitable consequence, it would seem, of the management of this favourite establishment). In 1786 the Opera opened with Madame Mara, who made her first appearance on the stage in a *pasticcio* opera, and afterwards in Sacchini's '*Perseo*;' Rubinelli arrived in the spring, and, in the course of the next year, "several new operas" (we are told) were produced: '*Alceste*,' by Gresnich, '*La Vestale*,' by Rauzzini, '*Armida*,' by Mortellari, and Handel's '*Giulio Cesare*,' revived to tempt George III. to visit the theatre. Rubinelli is characterized as being the most simple, Marchesi the most brilliant, and Pacchierotti the most touching, singer of the three great *musici* of those days. Benini and Mengozzi were the support of the comic operas, and, in 1787, they were superseded by Signora Storace and Morelli, who, from having been Lord Cowper's running footman at Florence, became *primo buffo*. They came out in Paisiello's '*Gli Schiavi per Amore*.' Rubinelli left England in 1788, and Mara's engagement terminated. Benucci (the original Figaro of Mozart's '*Nozze*') took the lead as first buffo, comic operas only being performed till the arrival of Marchesi, who made his *début* in Sarti's '*Giulio Sabino*,' and of whom we have already quoted Lord Mount Edgumbe's opinion. The next season was

remarkable for its want of novelty, unless the dancing of Madlle. Guimard, then approaching the tender age of sixty, may be so called: it was terminated prematurely by the Opera House being burnt to the ground. During the next season, operas were given at "the Little Theatre in the Haymarket," with Marchesi and Mara for the principal singers. The Opera House was rebuilt; but, before it could be opened, the Pantheon had been decorated and arranged as a theatre, and was opened with Pacchierotti, Mara, for the serious, and Casentini and Morelli for comic operas. We cannot make room for the strifes between the old and new dynasty, which were somewhat opportunely ended by the burning of the Pantheon, and the re-opening of the King's Theatre in 1793. Nor do we find any names of new composers during the period we have just passed over, save that of Guglielmi, whose music, full of sweet mediocrity for anything that we have ever heard, deserved no better fate than it has found.

The only novelty of the first season of the new house was the engagement of Michael Kelly, "who," says Lord Mount Edgumbe, "had retained so much of the English vulgarity of manner, that he was never greatly liked at this theatre." Mara was then on the wane, and occasionally performed on the English stage without any decided success.

Lord Mount Edgumbe gives us a long and animated notice of Banti, who is evidently "the bright particular star" of his recollections. She began life as a *cantante di piazza*, and, on the strength of a superb voice, and the possession of much natural feeling, gained the first honours in her profession, without much trouble or industry. Her first appearance was in Bianchi's '*Semiramide*,' which is preferred by our author to Rossini's opera on the same subject (with its pieces "as long as if they would never end"). In 1800 she performed for her benefit in an opera composed by her panegyrist, in which also appeared Roselli, the last of the *musici*, till Velluti startled the town half a dozen years ago with his '*Popol d'Egitto*.' Banti's appearance in two grand operas by Glück, '*Alceste*,' and '*Ifigenia in Tauride*,' is also mentioned: nothing is said of the music of these magnificent pieces. In 1802 she took her leave of England, when Mrs. Billington performed with her in Portogallo's '*Merope*,' and the stage was crowded with ladies, so great was the anxiety to witness this appearance of the rival queens. In 1803 Mrs. Billington was *prima donna*, Viganoni taking Banti's part. So much has been written concerning the charming voice and perfect execution of this far-famed woman, that it is enough to mention her name here. In 1804 she sung in contrast with Grassini, whose *cantabiles* were as celebrated as her *bravura* singing. Grassini may be perhaps called the first of the modern *contralti*, and her engagement may be especially noticed as being marked by the production of Winter's '*Ratto di Proserpina*,' the music of which has not yet grown obsolete. In the course of the next few seasons, Braham appeared on the stage of the King's Theatre, and, were we critically instead of historically disposed, we could not do better than transcribe at full Lord Mount Edgumbe's just and searching remarks upon the merits and defects of this great singer, who has since that period (and twenty-five years in the history of music is something

like fifty in that of any other art) has maintained his station at the head of our English singers, without his supremacy being ever in danger.

We may remark during this period, the revival of Bach's '*La Clemenza di Scipione*,' and the introduction of Mozart to this country in '*La Clemenza di Tito*;' Grassini also performed in Cimarosa's delightful '*Gli Orazj e Curiazj*,' in Winter's '*Zaira*,' and Paer's '*Camilla*.'

On the retirement of Mrs. Billington and Grassini, the first with her great powers totally unimpaired, Catalani burst forth like a meteor to the amazement and delight of the musical world. On looking back, we can only compare the sensation she excited, to that caused by the first appearance of that master-spirit of instrumentalists, Paganini. Lord Mount Edgumbe does, indeed, bear his testimony against her "outrageous displays of execution," and adds an anecdote so droll, that there is no resisting it, though somewhat irrelevant to the present subject. It is given in a note to the opinion of a late noble statesman, who, hearing a remark "on the extreme difficulty of some performance, observed that he wished it was impossible."

"This *bon mot*," says Lord Mount Edgumbe in a note, "has been given to Dr. Johnson—but I have reason to know it was said by the noble Lord alluded to, of whom a similar one is recorded, confirming his distaste for music. Being asked why he did not subscribe to the Antient Concerts, and it being urged as a reason for it, that his brother, the Bishop of W\*\*\*\*\* did, 'Oh!' replied his Lordship, 'if I were as deaf as my brother, I would subscribe too.'"

It is curious, however, to find Lord Mount Edgumbe speaking of Catalani at a later period with much more lenity, and we cannot but think that a similar increase of familiarity with what might be displeasing at first, from its very strangeness, would have led him to do justice to the fascinating composer of two works so perfect in their opposite styles, as '*La Cenerentola*' and '*Otello*.'

To us, Catalani was always more astonishing than pleasing, and latterly she indulged in such *violences* and extravagances of style, as were almost painful to hear. Still she was a wonderful woman, and deserves honour as the Queen of a false school. Upon the engagement and partial success of Bertinotti Radicati, who sang in Mozart's '*Così fan tutte*' and '*Flauto Magico*,' together with Naldi, Catalani made herself so disagreeably predominant, by her love of admiration and supreme power, (M. Valabreque's "*Ma femme et quatre poupées*," is not yet forgotten,) that half of the opera company seceded to the Pantheon, which had been rebuilt and re-opened as a theatre. Here, we may notice, that Miss Stephens made her first appearance on any stage. The speculation, however, was not very successful; and a rumour of insecurity having been attached to the Pantheon, it was abandoned till its late metamorphosis.

Catalani left England in 1813. Lord Mount Edgumbe considers her as the first of the *cantatrici*, who broke down the distinction between serious and comic opera, by appearing in both, and follows this with a retrospect of the most successful of the *opere buffe*. In the course of this, we do not find any notice of commanding excellence, either among the singers or the music they



performed. Tramezzani's name must, however, be mentioned; and Mrs. Bland's casual appearance on the Italian stage:—Martini's 'Cosa rara,' and Pucitta's 'Caccia di Enrico,' are now alike forgotten. Lord Mount Edgecumbe characterizes the three great female singers, as he had done the *musici*, in a few words—Grassini as all grace, Catalani as all fire, and Banti as all feeling.

We now come nearer to our own times, and our labour draws to its close, as Lord Mount Edgecumbe passes over the succeeding seasons very summarily, and makes no peculiar mention of what we should have thought an era in the life of any opera-goer, the production of 'Don Giovanni' under the management of Mr. Ayrton. The latter part of the book is professedly chiefly written from hear-say, and to this we attribute no little of its author's severity upon Rossini. No one has mourned over this master's mannerism more than ourselves—but to speak of him, as a composer, slightly or indifferently, or reproachfully, is, we think, "professing" something "too much."

To speak of the long list of bright names which follow, from Camporese down to Grisi, would be needless; as even those who have passed away, seem to have vanished but yesterday; and the temptation to expatiate would be stronger to ourselves, than its fruits could be pleasing to our readers. The supplement contains an interesting comparison between the Abbey meeting of the past summer, and the celebrated Commemoration—but this, too, would lead us into speculation and controversy; and we have therefore confined ourselves to the notices of the Opera, as likely to be most interesting.

*A Journey throughout Ireland, during the Spring, Summer, and Autumn of 1834.*  
By Henry D. Inglis. 2 vols.

[Second Notice.]

WE have seen, that Mr. Inglis attributes the greater part of the misery he witnessed, in the south and west of Ireland, to the exorbitant rents demanded by the landlords. This is no recent discovery; nor is it, as has been insinuated by those who ought to know better, the simple result of the fall of prices at the close of the war. A very intelligent English tourist, who travelled through Ireland in 1779, informs us,

"The landed gentlemen (of Ireland) make as much or more of their estates than any in the three kingdoms, while the lands, for equal goodness, produce the least. The consequences of this, with respect to the different classes, are obvious: the landlords first get all that is made of the land, and the tenants for their labour get poverty and potatoes."—*Tour through Ireland, 1779.*

We find the subject touched, with a very delicate hand, in the Report on the state of the Irish Poor, presented to the House of Commons in 1830, generally attributed to the pen of Mr. Spring Rice; but the evidence appended to the Report supplies many startling facts, which ought to have been brought more prominently forward. Mr. Pierce Mahony informs us, that where tenants are accustomed to give their labour as payment, rents are highest and wages are lowest.

"14. Where the land is charged at too high a price, and a set-off is allowed for the wages, what rate of wages is allowed on that account?—It is less in the district I spoke of. At the time

I resided there, the rate of wages was 8d. and 1s. money payment, and it was 6d. and 8d. where land was part of the bargain with the labourer, so that he got less wages, though he paid more rent."

Mr. John Dyas gives still more remarkable evidence:—

"242. Have you known instances, under the present system, in which the execution of *public works* is made, not a matter of money-payment, but a satisfaction of *arrears of rents* and credits given in the rent account of the labourer?—In many cases I have known, where the tenant has become in arrear, when the landlord comes to get his rack-rent, the tenant says to him, 'if you get me a road to employ my horses, I will try by every exertion to make up your rent,' and he holds the presentment; and that is the way a great many of the rents have been paid, by taxing the remainder of the unfortunate landlords of the barony."

We might add to these, the testimony of the late Rev. Dr. Doyle, of his great theological opponent, the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan, and of Major-General Bourke; but we must now turn to our author's account of the causes that induce landlords to adopt such short-sighted policy:—

"One great cause of the oppression of landlords throughout the west of Ireland, is the improvidence of the upper classes. So many of them are distressed men, that their own necessities force them to be hard on tenants, and prompt them to grasp at the highest rent offered. Thus, every class which lives by land, becomes necessitous: improvements,—where every shilling is wanted by the farmer to pay his rent, and by the landlord, to keep his head above water, are impossible: and the labour market being over-stocked, the necessities of the poor are taken advantage of; and the services of the labourer (who frequently works fourteen hours a day), are paid at the rate of sixpence, and even of five-pence,—which, during a part of the time I was in Ireland, scarcely sufficed to purchase one stone of potatoes."

There is no doubt that Mr. Inglis will raise a host of opponents, by mentioning the names of those landlords whose estates were worst managed. But had he not done so, his book would have been useless. Vague generalities never have done, and never will do any good. Indeed, unless it had been authenticated by the mention of the landlord's name, we doubt if the following account would have been credited in England:—

"Mr. Wynn's tenants are, with very few exceptions, in arrear; but he is one of those short-sighted landlords, who is resolved at all costs to keep up the nominal amount of his rent-roll. His rents are taken in dribbles,—in shillings and copper; and agents have been known to accompany tenants to market with their produce, lest any part of its value should escape the landlord's pocket. This gentleman has been at great pains to establish a Protestant tenantry on his estate; and in the appearance of their houses, &c., there is some neatness, and some shew of comfort: but these are not, in reality, in any better condition than the other tenantry. None of them are able to do more than barely to subsist; and they, as well as the Catholic tenantry, are generally in arrear: indeed, I found no one exception. The whole land in this barony averages 2l. 5s. per acre. In the county, it is supposed, that, excluding bog and mountain land, it averages 26s.; and good cultivated land may average 2l. There is no living, and paying such rents."

But enough, and more than enough, of the Irish landlords; let us cast a glance at the

peasantry, and extract the account of a faction-fight, on a small scale:—

"Any one to see an Irish fight, for the first time, would conclude that a score or two must inevitably be put *hors-de-combat*. The very flourish of a regular shillelah, and the shout that accompanies it, seem to be the immediate precursors of a fractured skull; but the affair, though bad enough, is not so fatal as it appears to be; the shillelahs, no doubt, do sometimes descend upon a head, which is forthwith a broken head; but they oftener descend upon each other; and the fight soon becomes one of personal strength. The parties close and grapple; and the most powerful man throws his adversary: fair play is but little attended to: two or three often attack a single man; nor is there a cessation of blows, even when a man is on the ground. On the present occasion, five or six were disabled; but there was no homicide; and after a *scrimmage*, which lasted perhaps ten minutes, the Joyces remained masters of the field."

We spare our readers the descriptions of miserable hovels, wretchedness and poverty, which abound in Munster and Connaught; they are necessarily the results of the present system, and must not only continue, but daily become worse until that system be altered. The Irish need not look beyond the precincts of their own island for an example of the social happiness within their reach. Ulster presents a complete contrast to the districts of the south and west. Mr. Inglis observed a remarkable difference on entering the northern province:—

"I was greatly struck in the course of this day's journey with the very improved appearance of the peasantry. A ragged, rather than a whole coat, was now a rarity: and the clean and tidy appearance of the women and girls, was equally a novel, as it was an agreeable sight. The farm-houses, too, were of a superior order: I do not mean merely that they were larger, or better built; this can be accomplished by any improving and considerate landlord. The improvement was visible in things which depend upon the occupant. Most of the houses had inclosures, and clumps of sheltering trees; and the epithet, 'slovenly,' could rarely have found any subject for its application."

It is frequently said, that religion is the chief cause of this difference, and that if Munster and Connaught ceased to be Roman Catholic, they would soon rival Protestant Ulster in prosperity. Mr. Inglis will not permit Protestantism to lay this flattering unctio to its soul:—

"The landlord is not a distressed man, and therefore does not grasp at such exorbitant rents. The farmer can save a little money, and is therefore able to give some employment. The competition for land is less, because there is more employment, and more resources for the lower orders. The manufacturer and merchant are not men of expense, extravagance, and display; they mind their business, accumulate capital, employ it in wholesome enterprise, and give employment. What has Protestantism to do with this? The land-owners, merchants, manufacturers, are indeed Protestants; but so are the great majority of land-owners throughout Ireland; and so are the merchants, and many of the tradesmen of Dublin, and the merchants of Cork, and Waterford, and many other places. But the merchant of Cork is hunting, while he of Belfast is at his desk; and the tradesman of Dublin is in his jaunting car, and entertaining company at his box at Kingston, while the tradesman of Derry, Coleraine, or Belfast, is minding his shop."

It may be asked, why we consider Mr.

Ingliš's account of the state of Ireland an important authority, since he remained only a few months in the country, and had previously little or no acquaintance with it. We answer, first, that the evils of Ireland are all on the surface, and require no laborious investigation for their detection; and secondly, that Mr. Ingliš's inquiries were judicious in themselves, and made in the manner most likely to ensure the discovery of truth:—

"But I possessed another, and still greater advantage. In most of my voyages of discovery, among the mountains and valleys, as well as in the suburbs of the towns, I was accompanied by my wife. Some may smile at this acknowledgment; but all who know anything of the Irish peasantry, will at once perceive the importance of this advantage. In so miserable a condition are the peasantry of Ireland, and so little good understanding is there between the upper and the lower ranks, that the sight of a well-dressed person approaching the cabin door, or the farm inclosure, instantly begets suspicion. The appearance of a female as quickly disarms it. Drivers, and agents, and tithe-proctors, and excise officers, are not accompanied in their visits, by ladies; nor indeed, any official person. So small too, is the intercourse between the aristocracy of Ireland, and the lower orders, that the visit of a lady to a cabin, is regarded as a peculiar condescension, and is met by a proportional confidence; and moreover, does not everybody know, how amity and confidence are won, by little kindnesses shewn to the children of an Irish mother; and that a halfpenny to one, and a penny to another, and kind inquiries, beget a world of good-will."

We do not recommend this as a complete work: we could point out many trifling inaccuracies, and a few slips of style; but the charm of these volumes is the tone of affectionate sincerity preserved throughout. Mr. Ingliš grew to love Ireland, or, as the peasants expressed it in their own poetic idiom, "his heart warmed to the country;" a deeper feeling than ordinary philanthropy has dictated the lessons of advice he has given to all classes: to hope that they will produce all the good intended, would be presumptuous; but we have a confident trust that they will not be wholly ineffectual.

Here we should stop, if Ireland had not one evil peculiarly its own, by which all the rest are aggravated incalculably. It is needless to say, that we mean the animosity between Catholic and Protestant, which we greatly fear is on the increase. Mr. Ingliš ascribes much of the religious rancour found among the lower orders, to the education received by the priests at Maynooth:—

"I found the old foreign educated priest, a gentleman; a man of frank, easy deportment, and good general information; but by no means, in general, so good a Catholic, as his brother of Maynooth: *he*, I found, either a coarse, vulgar-minded man,—or a stiff, close, and very conceited man; but, in every instance, Popish to the back-bone: learned, I dare say, in theology; but profoundly ignorant of all that liberalizes the mind: a hot zealot in religion; and fully impressed with, or professing to be impressed with, a sense of his consequence and influence. I need not surely say, that I found exceptions; that I found some, whom the monkish austerities, and narrow education of Maynooth, had left unscathed; and that I found very many,—I might say, the greater proportion,—who, notwithstanding the defects of education which clove to them, were charitable and heedful of the poor; and who grudged no privations in the exercise of their religious duties. This

latter trait is indeed universal among the Popish priesthood; and it would be well, if the zeal of the Protestant clergy approached, even in a very remote degree, to that of their Catholic brethren."

We have more than once in the *Athenæum* declared our opinion, that the establishment at Maynooth was a blunder, and that, as the Dublin University is already open to dissenters of every denomination, it would have been easy to superadd a faculty of Catholic Theology to that establishment. The close of a long article is not the place to discuss the merit or demerit of such a project; but we strenuously recommend Mr. Ingliš's account of Maynooth to all who feel interested in the future welfare of Ireland, and especially to those who have learned to fear the dangers of clerical education. In doing so, however, we must not be understood to condemn the Catholic religion; we simply confine ourselves to the system of education provided for its priesthood in Ireland, which we have good reason to believe is less liberal than in any European country—Spain and Portugal not excepted.

#### *The Topography of Rome and its Vicinity.*

By Sir W. Gell, M.A., F.R.S., &c. 2 vols. London: Saunders & Otley.

Sir William Gell has, with great learning and exertion, identified the positions of those cities in the Campagna di Roma which were the compeers and rivals of Rome in its infancy, and which were absorbed in its growing greatness. He has thus thrown much light on the early wars of the republic, and explained the nature of the several contests which Rome had to sustain for the supremacy of Latium. Sir William is as implicit in his belief of the old historians as Niebuhr is strenuous in scepticism: he thinks that Livy and Dionysius deserve to be credited as much as Hume and Rapin; and he certainly proves that existing remains serve to confirm some of their suspected statements. He is least successful in his attempt to demonstrate the Lydian origin of the Etrurians. He supposes that the Tyrrhene Pelasgians may have settled in Lydia,—may have been expelled by the natives,—may have wandered over the Grecian seas in search of habitations,—and may have been repulsed everywhere until they reached Italy. These are bare possibilities, not very probable separately, but constituting a very high degree of improbability when taken together. Niebuhr has proved beyond doubt, that the Tuscan was a compound nation: the mass of the people consisted of the Etruscans, a people of Celtic origin, and a small dominant race or caste, the Tyrrheni, who were certainly Pelasgi. The language of Etruria belonged to the former people, just as English is in its essence Anglo-Saxon; the prevalent form of government, and the arts of social life, were introduced by the conquering race, as was the case in England after the Norman conquest.

The origin of the Latin people, and the Roman city, has not been rendered one whit clearer by Sir William's researches. The Latins must have been a compound people, for they spoke a compound language. Blüm has an observation on the subject that deserves our attention: he says, "The names of all agricultural implements, and

all terms of pasture and tillage, are derived from Æolic Greek; but all phrases belonging to war, hunting, and the habits of nomad life, are pure Oscan." Civilization, then, must have come to the Oscans, or old inhabitants of Latium, from abroad, and the civilizing people must have been of Greek, that is, Pelasgic origin; for the Æolian nations preserved more of the Pelasgic forms than any other branch of the conquering Hellenes.

We have before (see *Athenæum*, No. 173,) explained the fable of Æneas leading a colony to Latium, by showing that Æneadæ was not an unusual name among the Pelasgi, who had a city named Ænus in every country where they settled. A less decided similarity of name has often given rise to a more elaborate legend.

*The Jewish Gil Blas.* Edited and annotated by an Unprejudiced Person. [*Der Jüdische Gil Blas.*] 8vo. Leipzig: Friese; London, Black & Young.

Or all the numberless imitations of *Gil Blas* we have chanced to meet with, this least attempts to emulate the wit, variety, incidents, and dramatic development of character of the original. The pretensions to its title rest solely upon the autobiographical *protagonist's* living in different capacities in three several families, but even thus the title ought to be qualified as the Austriaco-Jewish *Gil Blas*, the scene being laid wholly in Moravia, Bohemia, Vienna, and Presburg, excluding even the rest of Germany; whilst a Jewish *Gil Blas* should introduce us into Jewish families all over Europe at least, if not in Mohammedan countries. But despite these exceptions, the work deserves commendation, and affords much curious information touching the condition, customs, and manners of the children of Israel domiciliated in the states subject to the house of Austria. Much of this information is indeed given in statements and arguments unsuited to our columns; but there are passages of a different description, and from these we shall select a few extracts.

We begin with some account of the Spiegel family, the only one of the three described which is at all vividly placed before us, and which the *pseudo Gil Blas*, Nathan Maier, enters as preceptor. We must, however, premise that, at Prague, where the Spiegels reside, the Jews appear to intrust commercial affairs chiefly to their women, whom, true to their Oriental origin, they hold as of an inferior nature to men, without, like the Moslems, softening their contempt by tenderness and indulgence. An uneducated old Jewish usurer, named Zapp, finding himself despised by his brethren—

Thought to earn the esteem of the world, if he selected for the husband of his only daughter, an indigent youth of devout life, who was a diligent student of the Talmud. Old Spiegel (the father of the youth so selected) made no objection to connect himself with a man who, although universally contemned, promised to insure to his future son-in-law a life free from worldly cares, upon the single condition that such son-in-law should devote his days and nights to the uninterrupted study of the Talmud. This condition was, to the younger Spiegel, the chosen bridegroom, a recommendation, as binding him to pursue a favourite occupation, which he deemed conducive to his salvation.

After the death of old Zapp, his daughter, Leah Spiegel, enlarged her warehouse, began to frequent the Pilsen fairs, and plumed herself, in conversation with other women, upon having a husband who sat at home and studied.

Two sons and a daughter were the fruits of this marriage. The two sons differed strikingly in disposition. Kalman, the elder, from his earliest youth, discovered a capacity for trade, and when I first knew him, though scarcely twenty years old, he was already his mother's active assistant. Liebman, the younger, inclined more to the favourite pursuits of his father the Rabbi Asriel Spiegel, and I was the chosen instructor, under whose guidance his pious studies were to be prosecuted.

Zipora, the daughter, a lovely blooming girl of eighteen, inclining more to household cares than to commerce, was charged with the management of the family affairs, especially of the kitchen. For one only female servant was kept, and when that is the case, a Christian maid is always preferred to one of our own faith, for the very intelligible reason that upon the Sabbath-day (the Jewish Sabbath, it will be remembered, is from Friday evening to Saturday evening) a Christian maid can perform all those domestic offices which are forbidden to Jews. But such a menial cannot be trusted in the kitchen, as her ignorance of the prohibition to mingle milk, or any of its products, with flesh-meat,† or her wilful violation of it in her cookery, might induce unintentional transgression. Zipora, therefore, managed the kitchen.

\* A shy shrinking from men, which Zipora could never lay aside when strangers of our sex visited the family, enhanced, in my eyes, her truly feminine excellence, but I had taught in the paternal house more than a year, without seeing my sentiments for her repaid even by a kindly glance. Afterwards an illness, brought on by cold, and which for a few days assumed a serious character, afforded me the first pleasing symptoms of my feelings being silently shared. For at midnight, when the whole house was at rest, she was still unwearied in her care, passing from the kitchen to my sick room, and back to her kitchen, now blowing the coals in the stove, or trying the warmth of the camphor bags by touching her cheek with them, now making tea, and incessantly busied for me.

The chief scene or mart of Jewish traffic is graphically described. Its name we confess not quite to understand, but conclude it is the denomination of the Jew's Quarter, or the Jew's allotted market-place, at Prague; though why that quarter or market should be called the *Tandelmart*, meaning toy market, we do not see.

The *Tandelmart* might well stand the Praguers instead of an Exchange. \* The native, like the foreigner, whose way leads him to the theatre or the university, is astonished, so near to those temples of the Muses, to see before him, camp fashion, a mass of human beings, more than the eye can comprehend, with shops, stalls, &c., and not even to miss the uproar of an encamped army. Old women, in whose wrinkled faces may be read the eternal complaint of starvation-times, are wrangling with their husbands; the subject of dispute being some lost country clown of a customer, with whom a bargain was thought to be half struck; the husband justifies himself, but the wife is not to be appeased, and complains to her gossip and neighbour hag that she cannot leave her counter for an instant without loss in her business. A similar war of words is carrying on hard by, between the she-mercant and her shop-girls, only so far different that its subject is the low price taken of some lucky purchaser. Further

on, are two women quarrelling about a customer, seduced by the one from the other: the bystanders endeavour to mediate a peace, but are foiled by the exasperation of the belligerents. A host of idle shop-girls are offering all sorts of goods to the passengers, nor can we blame the pretty screamers for the annoyance. It is their especial duty, and a consequence of the inconvenient practice of using all the floors of the houses as separate shops. The wares in the shops in the third and fourth stories, are of course unobserved by persons in the street. But as the proprietor of one of those upstairs shops has as much of taxes and tolls to pay as his more fortunate neighbour on the ground-floor, he must needs take such means as he has of drawing attention to his merchandize. \* \*

Only cloth-mercants and leather-sellers dispense with the services of the weaker sex; every other branch of trade is preferably committed to the daughters of Eve. The banker's shop, and that of the dealer in old books,‡ are alike the fourteen-hours' station of these tender creatures, upon every day of the year that is not a holiday. If the passer-by feels himself moved to compassion at the sad sight of a delicately formed maiden, panting under the burthen of a sack of gold carried on her shoulders, he will be provoked to irrepressible laughter, if, pausing at a bookstall, he has occasion to ask a pretty woman, busily knitting, for an erudite work upon Theology or Jurisprudence, and is invited in soft accents to follow. The knitter lays aside her stocking, requests a neighbour to have an eye to the stall, flings a shawl over her shoulders, and making her way nimbly through the crowd of buyers and sellers, flies swiftly upon several flights of decayed stairs, rattles with her keys at the door of her little store-room, sets her ladder, and climbs it in search of the desired volumes; while the lover of old books may meditate upon the proportions of a handsome leg, or prepare to receive the fair seeker in his arms, should she miss her footing on the ladder. \* \*

On the Friday evening, so soon as the closed shops promise them a double holiday,§ these shop-girls, so disdained by the high-born Christian young ladies, each her bunch of keys in her knitting bag, skip away to the circulating library, to procure a supply for that evening and the next day. Most girls of this class have Schiller's poems and dramas by heart, and quote lines or passages of this their favourite author with surprising correctness. \* \* If offered a common-place novel of the day, they fling it contemptuously aside, with the remark, "That is mere fairy-tale jargon; I prefer something sublime."

But the death-bed and obsequies of Rabbi Asriel offer perhaps the most peculiar and characteristic scenes. The worthy man's recovery from a severe illness is, it should be stated, rendered hopeless by his rigid observance of the fasts and devotional exercises prescribed at certain seasons by the Jewish ritual:—

It was about eleven in the morning when those foretokens of death that cannot be mistaken appeared. \* \* Despite the bright noontide, candles were put into the chandeliers, and, with the great twelve-armed sabbath lamp, were lighted, as usual at the death of a devout man, and the members of the Funeral Confraternity† were summoned. \* \* The space before the house was quickly filled with men of all ages and conditions, whose moistened eyes were fixed upon the windows, upon the lights, and on the

busy movements of the funeral-brethren, who had already crowded into the house. Upon the lowest steps of the stairs stood members of the association, to guard the entrance, lest a stranger should steal in. To surround the bed of a dying man, is, in their eyes, a privilege of the association, over the maintenance of which they jealously watch. Upwards of half a hundred men now filled the sick room, heedlessly precipitating the dying man's end, by corrupting yet further the unwholesome air, through the admixture of the exhalations of so many human bodies with the effluvia of the tallow candles. "Is not Rabbi Nachum amongst you?" asked the invalid after a pause, half raising himself in his bed. "No, but he will soon be here," was the answer, in a deep bass voice, from amidst the crowd. And again a profound silence reigned.

As Rabbi Nachum entered the room, Asriel's countenance lighted up for the last time with a gleam of joy, ere his life's sun wholly set. "Thou art come then, brother Nachum," murmured the dying man to his friend; and turning to the crowd he added, "Now you may begin your prayers."

When the Rabbi is dead, the President of the brotherhood calls upon one Schamis, an officer of the society, whose business it is to designate by name every individual to whom any specific office about the corpse is allotted.

This officer must be fully possessed of the date of every member's admission into the society, since an older member, who should be called subsequently to one of less standing, would be deeply offended by such degradation.

Schamis now approached his President to inquire, who, out of the mass present, were to be preferred; since few only could be employed in the simple office of laying out the corpse.

This, we are told in a note, consists in taking the body from the bed, laying it upon the floor, covering it with a cloth, and placing a *soul-light* beside the head. Soon after this is done, those men present themselves, whose trade it is, by reading chapters of the Bible, to protect the dead body from the evil spirits, who have power over it whilst above ground, and even in the grave until completely destroyed by putrefaction: upon which last account the coffins are slightly put together, that the damp earth may hasten the process. The day of the funeral is more propitious to the zeal of the Burying Brotherhood.

On the window seats of the room in which the corpse lay, stood large bottles of ordinary wine. This was to be sprinkled over the corpse when washed. Old Schamis mounted a bench to be better seen, and read over the names of those appointed to officiate. There was now occupation for the majority, since the body was to be raised from the ground, undressed, and nine times sprinkled. A different person might officiate in each operation.

Moreover a separate individual was appointed to purify every limb of the dead body. The same held good as to the separate pieces of the corpse's clothing. When all these ceremonies were gone through, other members were called to carry the corpse down stairs; and at every few steps, the bearers were ordered to pause, that they might change places with others, and the greater number participate in the honour of the office.

When we reached the door, I was desired to take my former pupil, the son of the deceased, by the hand, and lead him before the bier, (the elder brother was absent). The relations formed a circle around us two. Immensely long poles were affixed to the bier, that the greater number of persons might have an opportunity of paying

‡ The Prague Jew is not permitted to deal in any but old books, or any but old iron.

§ The Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sunday.

† A voluntary highly-revered association, which from religious motives undertakes the last offices to the dying and the dead.

\* The prohibition to seethe the kid in its mother's milk is so interpreted.



the last honours to Rabbi Asriel, by bearing his earthly remains.

Rabbi Samuel, the spiritual head of the congregation, stood at his house door awaiting the procession. \* \* His eyes were fixed in the direction whence it was expected. \* \* Amidst the dark level, which the hats of the closely packed attendants on the corse offered to the gazer's eye, floated in the distance a white point. It was the corse, which lay upon the bier, covered only with a yellow *talar* (a sort of robe). The bearers were changed at short intervals, and the suppressed sobs of many hundreds, mingled with the voices of those, who in talkative zeal narrated to their neighbours some noble trait of the dead man, formed a dull roaring, not unlike the rushing of the winter torrent, as, swollen by the mountain snow, it pours over rocks and stones. Many a female face gazed from an open window, after the flood of men; but whenever they were observed, a threatening "Windows shut!" resounded from the street, and the terrified women, hastily shrinking back, closed the shutters; for, according to popular Jewish notions, the presence of a woman near a corse, must magnetically attract the angel of death, who first gained power over mankind through Eve, and who, circling greedily round every corse as his acquired booty, might, from the sight of a female head, gain new power to turn his sword against some of the funeral train, and thus seize a new victim of his ravenous hunger.

Rabbi Samuel joins the procession, and accompanies it to the old cemetery, where he, as the head of the Synagogue, pronounces a sort of funeral eulogy upon the departed. Then, as it has long been forbidden to inter dead bodies in this cemetery, because situated within the city, the corse is placed in a hearse, and thus conveyed to the new rural burying ground, where some religious ceremony is performed. At length the grave itself is reached.

The hearse stopped before the yawning grave. Again the voice of Schamis was heard; and those whom he summoned stepped proudly from the throng. With strong arms they pushed back the hinder covering of the hearse, and took out the corse. Others again received the burthen from them, and laid it upon the bier; others took the poles of the bier upon their shoulders, and bore it the few steps to the grave's edge. Others now laid the body in its frail coffin, and lowered it with cords into the grave.

All was now completed, and the grave-diggers prepared to fill in the earth with their shovels. The crowd dispersed; but the greater number followed my pupil, the mourning son of the deceased, into the room of the guardian of the cemetery, where, for the first time, Liebman Spiegel prayed the *Kadisch*, which according to Jewish belief, has a beneficial effect upon the soul of the deceased.

Herewith the ceremonial concludes, and the funeral attendants disperse; and herewith we ourselves likewise propose to conclude, but first, we must needs tell our readers what the *Kadisch* (Anglicè *Holy*) is: a matter explained to us in one of the notes of the impartial Editor, who professes to be a preceptor in the now wealthy and ennobled Nathan Maier's family. It seems that the Rabbi Akiba, once upon a time, met a man charred from head to foot, carrying a large bundle of wood, and panting, wheezing, and staggering sadly under his load. The surprised Rabbi asked what all this meant, and learned that the man was dead and buried, and condemned for his sins to dwell in that abode which must not be named to ears polite; but that, after every burning, he was

regularly restored to life, in order to fetch fuel for his next conflagration. The pitying Rabbi, who thought this was too much punishment for any sin whatever, promised the ghost to do something for his relief, and dismissed him to his burning. The Rabbi then devised this especial *Kadisch* prayer, taught it to the young son of the deceased sinner, and directed the boy to say it, with ten men to repeat a sort of burthen belonging to it, three times a day for a year. At the end of the year the ghost's sufferings were over. And who can wonder, that it should ever since have been an important object to every Jew, not absolutely immaculate, to leave behind him a son capable of praying the *Kadisch*? Daughters can be of no use in this way, on account of woman's before-mentioned natural inferiority.

*Prospectus of the Grand-ducal Lyceum at Manheim. [Programm der Grossherzoglichen Lyceum in Manheim.] Manheim: 1834.*

THIS little pamphlet contains a simple statement of the course of study, the duties of the professors, and the number and classification of the scholars in the Lyceum or High School of Manheim. This institution was founded by the Grand Duke of Baden, in 1807; and the pages before us render an account of its operations and success down to the 11th of September of the present year.

Whilst the attention of the French and English public has been called to the system of education adopted in the primary schools and the universities of Germany, for the amelioration of the lower classes, and the more profound instruction of the higher orders of society, we are induced to offer a few remarks on a Report which gives us a striking and a pleasing picture of the schools in which the students are prepared for the courses of academical tuition. The spirit in which it is drawn up is characterized by that sincere and persevering love of knowledge and of mankind in which all the seminaries of Germany have been instituted and are conducted. To each separate class in that country, means of education are allotted conducive to the ends of an humble or an eminent career; and every citizen is prepared, by the studies best suited to his future occupations, for the special duties of his profession, and the general ends of virtuous and reflecting patriotism.

The authors of this Report—

Hail the new institutions, which have this year sprung up in Manheim, with sincere pleasure. The infant schools which have been recently founded may seem to have but little to do with the studies of the Lyceum, yet even they will doubtless foster some talents which would otherwise have been lost. The Trades School, which is projected, will, on the other hand, relieve the benches of the Lyceum from many an occupant whose station and whose tastes unfit him for the course of study it prescribes. Whilst the new Academy of Art furnishes fresh encouragement to professors, whose desire it is to perfect the Good and the True by the Beautiful, and to cherish that pure love of Art which cannot exist without a firm attachment to Knowledge. For they are convinced that it is to their system of instruction, founded upon religion, and to a constant study of the works of classical antiquity, that they are indebted for their success in their own city,

and their increasing reputation in the more distant parts of Germany.

The pupils are 274 in number; they are not admitted till their ninth or tenth year; they are divided into six classes, each of which has a master at its head; while two other professors teach mathematics and logic, natural history and geography, to the whole school. The religious instruction is conducted by ministers of the Catholic and Protestant communions. The study of German is carefully attended to; and the pupils of the highest class are made to read the classics of their language critically, and to commence the history of their literature by an exposition of five cantos of the 'Niebelungen Lied.' The Latin and Greek seem to be carried about as far as they are in England—with, however, the main difference which is observable all over the Continent—namely, that Latin composition, or the appropriation of a dead form of language to ideas drawn from totally different sources, is comparatively neglected; whilst the sense and feeling of the classical authors is carefully instilled into the learner, together with their vocabulary and their idiom. It is surely by awakening the lively sympathies of thought in the scholar, that a graceful activity can be given to his otherwise passive mind,—that language can be divested of its repulsiveness, and antiquity shown forth in all its dignity.

The best qualification for public life in England, is an English public school: imperfect as the course of instruction may sometimes be, no other establishments offer so many incentives to a manly energy and an independent courage. In Germany, the future servants of the state (no inconsiderable part of the whole educated population) are taken under its especial protection from their boyhood, and the distinctions of future life generally depend on the qualities they have manifested, and the success they have obtained in the schools and universities. With all this, we are almost inclined to assent to the assertion of a witty friend,—that "the English are ignorant men, and the Germans learned babies." Nor do we hold this to be a loss or a reproach to them, if, with the political helplessness, they have preserved the simplicity and the innocence of childhood.

In the present rage for experimental education, we are not surprised to see half-a-dozen English names in the list of the pupils at Manheim: as far as our experience goes, few continental schools offer so many advantages, and so few drawbacks; but the expediency of thus expatriating the tastes and habits of a future Englishman, still remains a matter of doubt in our eyes.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

'*The Sister's Tragedy, in five Acts.*'—There is sufficient indication of talent, in parts of this play, to induce us to withhold some rather uncomfortable remarks upon others. It is in no danger of being acted, though the author, in his preface, seems rather to anticipate such a circumstance! But if it should be, there are plenty of ladies on the stage, more than equal to the performance of his heroine, although he is of opinion that to accomplish it successfully will require talents not inferior to those of an O'Neill.—There is one passage in the preface, in relation to the bare-faced plagia-

risms with which the play teems, so cool and curious in itself, that we really must extract it.

"In the conduct of the plot, some passages and situations occur, which may probably suggest to the reader, the idea of plagiarism, and as having been borrowed from the chief storehouse of dramatic inspiration. They have not been intentionally so borrowed; when wanted, they offered themselves, and I paused not to inquire whence they came; I found them most fitted to my purpose, and they were appropriated;" (would a judge of poetry direct an acquittal upon this defence?) "and if the shreds and patches of the mantle of the Great Master, have in any way served to embellish the homely garb of my tragedy, I do not affect to disclaim, but acknowledge them gratefully."

After such an avowal as this, our readers will not be surprised, that we cannot afford room to extract so large a portion of the play, as is formed by those passages, which kindly volunteered their services to the author, and touching which, he "paused not to inquire whence they came." We will however just give a brace of specimens, for which we shall not have to look further than pages 2 and 3:—

But we shall see  
Ere long methinks, the funeral trappings changed  
For the gay pageant, and the merry feast  
Of a most gracious wedding.

Let us see, what "the chief storehouse of dramatic inspiration" says upon this subject:—

The funeral bak'd meats  
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.

Again,

His bounty is unbounded as the sea,  
is unquestionably sufficiently like Juliet's line,

My bounty is as boundless as the sea,  
to "suggest," as the author delicately terms it, "the idea of plagiarism."—Really we may say to him, as one foreign composer said to another, who had cribbed whole pages from his work, "Mais, Monsieur, c'est de s'abuser de la permission de voler."

'Sir Robert the Bruce; a Play in five acts.'—A note at the end of this play, says "These imperfect pages owe their origin to a few months of indifferent health, during which, the piece was undertaken as a source of relaxation; and but for this circumstance, it is very improbable that the author would have employed his pen in a work of imagination."—We sincerely regret the author's indisposition, and lament that the sale of the work to which it gave rise, is not likely to do anything towards paying the doctor's bill. We fully agree with him, that his "pages are imperfect," and fearing another like result, from another like cause, we do hope on his account, and on our own, that he may never be ill again.

'Married Life, a Comedy in three Acts, by J. B. Buckstone.'—As this play was noticed in our theatrical corner, at the time of its production, it is unnecessary to say more than that it forms No. 7 of a series, which is to include all the dramatic works of this popular actor and clever author.

'Cokesley's Aristophanes. The Birds.'—We rejoice to see a good edition of this play—the liveliest and most fanciful of political satires. Mr. Cokesley's notes leave no important difficulty unexplained, while they do not encumber the student with the lumber of trifling dissertations. The incorporation of the *scholia* with the commentary is an improvement, and so is the addition of stage directions to every scene. It would, perhaps, have been better had Sivers's theory been noticed at greater length in the preface. His proofs that this comedy was a satire on the Sicilian expedition seem to us conclusive; and in this point of view the play throws important light on the political condition of Athens during one of the most interesting periods of its history. We should gladly also have seen a few quotations from Cary's very

spirited version of this play, that students might have an opportunity of comparing the capabilities of the Greek and English languages.

'Fleurs de Poésie Moderne.'—A useful and beautiful little volume, containing judicious selections from the works of A. De Lamartine, Victor Hugo, De Béranger, and C. Delavigne; introduced by a pleasant preface, evidently written by a young and enthusiastic admirer.

'Denham on Education.'—The spirit of practical piety which pervades these letters,—the principles they inculcate,—their moderate tone, equally remote from asceticism on the one hand, or laxity on the other,—render this work a safe and useful guide to parents.

'Planck's Sacred Philology.'—This admirable work has been translated by Dr. Turner, for the Biblical Cabinet, a series already enriched, by the treatises of the most eminent German divines. It should form part of the library of every theological student.

But we must now turn to professional matters—and, as those learned in law and in physic equally solicit our opinion, shall clear our table, so far as possible, of some works that have remained there longer than we can well excuse.

'Observations on Functional Affections of the Spinal Cord, by W. Griffin, M.D., and D. Griffin, M.R.C.S.'—This is a valuable work, if viewed as a collection of cases, tending to elucidate the pathology and therapeutics of a very obscure class of diseases. It not only explains, that numerous diseases may be accurately simulated, by symptoms arising solely from local irritations in the spinal cord, but exemplifies the fact, less understood, or less attended to, that these diseases may in their turn, by a sort of reflex action, produce corresponding spinal irritations. The theoretical parts of the work, however, and the inferences drawn, appear to us in many cases more than doubtful; consequently we could not recommend its being placed in the hands of students, but think it may, with much advantage, be consulted by the matured practitioner, who will be able to separate the facts from the fancies—to choose the good, and reject the evil.

'The Present State of Aural Surgery, by W. Wright, Surgeon-Aurist to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte,' &c. &c.—We noticed only the other day in Piccadilly, an inscription over a shop door, informing us, that the proprietor was Bread and Biscuit Baker to his Royal Highness the late Duke of York. We presume that both he and Mr. Wright, hold sinecure appointments. We have had lately no less than three little works on Aural Surgery, written by three Professors of the Art in our metropolis, and each of them, it appears, had before written other works. Some ingenious French physiologist once started the theory, that little men are more active than big men, because it is a law of nature that all men should in equal times fill equal space, and consequently the little men are obliged to multiply their bulk by increased velocity. Perhaps it is on this principle, that the gentlemen who denominate themselves Surgeon-Aurists are in such a constant flutter of publication. Certain adventitious motives, however, are too obvious to be overlooked. These gentlemen have each discovered infallible means of curing diseases of the ear, of which the others are totally ignorant, and they each evince a laudable anxiety that the public should in all cases have the benefit of their increased lights and improved practice. But there is a further, and we must admit a less amiable, object to be served; for, not content like Sir Solomon and his wife, with each puffing at the other's rushlight, they must each imitate the watchman, by attempting to turn down that of their neighbours. Thus Mr. Curtis began by abusing the whole world—which, to be sure, was open and manly: next came Mr. Stevenson,

who abused the whole world and Mr. Curtis; and now comes Mr. Wright, who snarls at all former professors, fairly devours poor Mr. Curtis, and takes a smart bite out of Mr. Stevenson. In short, these gentlemen Aurists are mighty like the celebrated Kilkenny cats—they eat one another up: but, unfortunately, we have to swallow all their tales.

'The Practice upon Writ of Trial, &c. by G. B. Mansel, Esq.'—Extracts from Mr. Mansel's Common Place Book, upon the subject of the Writ of Trial, and many other matters, which, by some ingenuity, may be connected with that proceeding. Works like this can neither advance the reputation of the author, nor furnish the practitioner with that information which the title-page would lead him to expect.

'Lectures on Therapeutics and Hygiène, by Alexander Kilgour, M.D.'—The author writes in general like a man of sense, but unfortunately he has nothing new to tell us. He has made no observations or experiments for himself; he is therefore reduced to collecting those of others, and reasoning with respect to them. This is little more than compilation: we consider him capable of better things.

'Prideaux's Directions to Churchwardens, 9th Edition, by R. P. Tyrwhitt, Esq.'—An esteemed and valuable work, much improved, and adapted to modern use, by the judicious and careful notes of the present editor. An appendix containing an abstract of the Select Vestry Act, a knowledge of which is indispensable to many of those, for whose information and assistance the work is intended, must also add to its utility, especially as it is prepared and printed in a form that makes it easy and intelligible to all classes of readers.

'Cutler on Dressing and Bandaging.'—Our old respected lecturer on Surgery used to say, that for the proper application of a bandage, nothing further was required than "a common roller and common sense." Fully agreeing with him in principle, and conceiving that matters of practice can never be learned from a book, we are inclined to doubt the usefulness of the present publication.

'The Parish Officer's Legal Adviser, compiled by John Brady, revised by J. N. Mahon, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.'—Another work, containing in a small compass a variety of legal information, applicable to the duties and liabilities of Parish Officers. The arrangement is good, and the means of ascertaining the correctness of the positions of law laid down, are afforded by a reference to the cases and treatises whence they have been selected. The compilation and revision appear to have been carefully attended to, and no doubt parish authorities will find this, for common purposes, a useful and safe substitute for larger and more expensive works.

'Meade's Compendium of Pharmacy.'—This is a little work, explaining the rationale of the formulæ prescribed in the London Pharmacopœia, for the preparation of different substances used in medicine. It exhibits the several decompositions and recompositions, that take place, by means of diagrams, similar to those employed by Dr. Boswell Reid, of Edinburgh, in his elements of chemistry. The use of these diagrams adds, we conceive, much clearness to description. We do not consider our author's views, regarding the therapeutic effects of certain agents as always judicious.

'Okey's Digest of the Law, Usage, and Custom, affecting the Commercial and Civil Intercourse of Great Britain and France. Fourth Edition.'—In this edition, the author has inserted the French Charter, as accepted by the present King of the French, and has also noticed such decisions of the French and English Courts, as have taken place since the previous edition, and come within the scope of his work. To the



English lawyer, who is occasionally called upon to advise upon questions respecting the rights and remedies of either British or French subjects, in matters arising out of the intercourse between the two countries, this Digest will be of ready and essential service; and, judging from the accuracy of the statements as to the rules of English law, we feel assured it may be made use of with equal advantage and confidence on the other side of the channel.

*'Walker's Principles of Ophthalmic Surgery.'*—We had some time since the pleasure of noticing a little work of Mr. Walker's on the 'Physiology of the Iris,' and of commending the views there supported, as, if not very original, at least generally sound and judicious. The greater part of them is to be found embodied in his present publication, which is a sort of Manual of Ophthalmic Surgery, and will be found convenient to the student and young practitioner.

*'Ossa Humana,'* by R. B. Cumming.—These are lithographic plates of the human bones, drawn apparently with much care and attention, and on the whole creditable to the author, who is a pupil at St. George's Hospital. As he is a young artist, we may just hint, that his principal defect lies in the management of his shades, a matter of no little importance, in delineating such irregular surfaces as he has undertaken to represent. Thus, in plate 1, fig. 6, the internal face of the occipital bone appears nearly flat, in place of giving the idea of its cotyloid figure; and in plate 7, figures 1 and 2 represent the front and back views of the os innominatum, but so imperfectly shaded, that were we not aided by other circumstances, we should have some hesitation in saying which was the inside and which the out. We may also add, that a little attention to his Latin would probably enable Mr. Cumming to give the names of the parts he describes with more accuracy, and that every change in orthography is not to be looked on as an improvement. Thus the words *branchæ* and *hornes*, would look as well without the additional *e*; *maleolus* has usually a double *l*, and *serated* a double *r*; *lumber*, when meant to express belonging to the loins, is more usually spelt *lumbar*; and nervous accessories, is neither Latin nor English for the accessory nerve. We point out these mistakes, in the hope that Mr. Cumming may benefit by our observations; a little care would have prevented most, if not all of them; and carefulness is a habit which, of all others, a young author should labour to acquire.

*'Smith's Errors of the Social System.'*—There is some merit in this little pamphlet; but the author's theories are very crude, and he clearly is not aware of their ultimate tendency.

*'Appleyard's Lectures on the Liturgy.'*—A useful explanation of the nature and design of the Liturgy, written in plain and simple language.

*'Connel's English Grammar.'*—All Mr. Connel's school-books are good; and this, though it has few pretensions to novelty, either in design or execution, maintains the character of the compiler's preceding works.

*'Ranson's History of France.'*—A school-book constructed on the exploded system of question and answer, has little chance of success in the present day, and the work before us would not have merited success in any day.

*'Le Trésor de l'Ecolier Français.'*—A work that has reached its fourteenth edition does not require to have its merits made known: it will be sufficient to say that it deserves the favour it has received.

*'The Father's Book.'*—A reprint of an American work, containing many excellent practical suggestions on domestic education, worthy the attention of every parent.

## ORIGINAL PAPERS

## UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE OF LORD NELSON.

It is most gratifying to us, both as an assurance of the strong interest which the publication of the Nelson Letters excited, and as an instance of the friendly good-will to which this paper is so largely beholden, to be able this week to lay before our readers a further series of letters from the hand of the Hero of the Nile. We are indebted for them to the great kindness of Dr. Baird, to whom they are all addressed. This gentleman was with Lord Nelson as Physician of the Fleet in the Baltic, and was afterwards appointed Commissioner of the Sick and Wounded Board.

These letters naturally arrange themselves into two divisions—those of the first, are illustrative of that tenderness of heart and affection for his officers, which we have had occasion to allude to before, and call for no explanatory words of our own.

"My dear Doctor,—Your kind letter has given me hopes of my dear Parker; he is my child, for I found him in distress. I am prepared for the worst, although I still hope. Pray tell me as often as you can. Would I could be useful, I would come on shore and nurse him; I rely on your abilities, and if his life is to be spared, that you, under the blessing of God, are fully equal to be the instrument. Say everything which is kind for me to Mrs. Parker, and if my Parker remembers me, say God bless him—and do you believe me, your most obliged and thankful friend,

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

"I have been in real misery.  
"Hawkins will come off night or day."

† Parker was an officer, aide-de-camp under Nelson at the time that he undertook the destruction of the French Flotilla at Boulogne—on which occasion he received the wound to which this and the following letters refer—and which, it will be seen, caused his death.

Amazon, Sept. 21, 1801.

"My dear Doctor,—Many thanks for your truly comfortable letter, and I trust that nature, watched and encouraged by your abilities, will yet get him up again. I will send some Madeira in the course of the day; my steward is on shore at this moment with the key of the store-room. Make my best respects to Mr. Parker,† and to our dear Parker, say everything which is kind (at proper times). You cannot, be assured, say too much of what my feelings are towards him, and also to Langford§, and do you believe me your truly obliged,

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

‡ His father.  
§ Langford, another of Nelson's Lieutenants.

"My dear Sir,—Although dear Parker has had but a bad night, yet with your nursing I have great hopes; and, let what will happen, great consolation from your abilities and affectionate disposition, and believe me ever your obliged,

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

"Make my respects to Mr. Parker, and to our Parker; say everything which is kind from me when it is proper. I am miserably sea-sick."  
"4 past 11, Sept. 22, 1801."

"My dear Sir,—I will not quite despair, but must not be too sanguine in my hopes. Your kindness is everything. I send a line from Lady Hamilton—best respects to Mr. Parker, and believe me your truly obliged,

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

"Sept. 23, 1801."

Amazon, Sept. 24th, 1801.

"My dear Sir,—I am truly sorry to hear that you have been so unwell—but, indeed, I am not

surprised at it, for your kind fatigue for others has drawn health from you to them. I shall probably be here by Sunday, and then I hope you will allow me to see my son, dear Parker; to you I shall always think I owe his life, and I beg that you will ever consider me as your most obliged

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

"Remember me most kindly to Langford, and give my good wishes to Mr. Skelton,† and all the wounded at the hospital."

† Another of his lieutenants.

Amazon, Sept. 26th, 1801.

"My dear Sir,—Although the contents of your letter were not unexpected, yet I am sure you will judge of my feelings—I feel all has been done which was possible: God's will be done. I beg that his hair may be cut off and given to me: it shall remain and be buried with me. What must the poor father feel when he is gone! I shall request Capt. Sutton and Bedford to arrange the funeral, and I wish you to ask Ad<sup>l</sup> Lutwidge† to announce it by telegraph to the Admiralty: the Board ought to direct every honour to be paid to the memory of such an excellent gallant officer. Say every kind thing to the poor father, and believe me your obliged and affectionate

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

† Commander-in-Chief at Deal.

Amazon, Sept. 27th, 1801.

"My dear Sir,—I should be a wretch if I did not feel sensible of all your kindness to my dear Parker; we have the melancholy consolation to think that everything was done which professional skill and the kindest friendship could dictate. God's will be done; but if I was to say I was content, I should lie—but I shall endeavour to submit with all the fortitude I am able. Poor Mr. Parker! What a son has he lost! My pen fails to express my feelings, except that I shall for life consider myself

"Your obliged,  
"NELSON AND BRONTE."

Amazon, Oct. 6th, 1801.

"My dear Doctor,—I am truly sorry that my little remembrance\* of your goodness to a set of brave men should have deprived me of the pleasure of your company; I beg I may see you at dinner to-morrow: and I hope to see you, where your humane disposition will be of the greatest service, at the sick and hurt board, to effect which, nothing shall be wanting on the part of

"Your truly obliged,  
"NELSON AND BRONTE."

\* The "little remembrance" alluded to above, was a silver vase, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Andrew Baird, Esq., M.D. as a mark of esteem for his humane attention to the gallant officers and men who were wounded off Boulogne on the 16th of August, 1801. From their Commander-in-Chief, Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte."

Amazon, Oct. 11, 1801.

"My dear Doctor,—I will send to the Gannet for Smart Tickets. Will you dine here? Can you cure madness? for I am mad to read that our damn'd scoundrels§ dragged a Frenchman's carriage. I am ashamed for my country. The letter-boat can bring you off at half-past two.

"Ever your obliged,  
"NELSON AND BRONTE."

§ This alludes to the mob drawing the carriage of General Lauriston, when he arrived in London with overtures of peace.

The four next letters are no less interesting, though referring rather to professional than private matters. They were written when Lord Nelson was off the Toulon station, and to all who take interest in the "wooden walls of Old England," will be valuable as containing the hero's sentiments on a very important subject.

"March 19th, 1864.

"My dear Sir,—Many thanks for your kind letter of 30th Oct. I am sure no man is more able to place our hospitals in a proper state than yourself, and that you always bear in mind not to be penny-wise and pound-foolish. A small sum, well laid out, will keep fleets healthy; but it requires large sums to make a sickly fleet healthy, besides the immense loss of personal services. Health cannot be dearly bought at any price,—if the fleet is never sickly. By general exertions, we have done well; but we have not a place that we can be sure of supplies from. Spain will not give us a live animal; Naples dare not; and Sardinia ought not, but that is the only place we have a chance for fresh provisions. God knows how many days—it will not be many—that island will be out of the hands of the French.

"I hope to hold out till after the battle; but, as you know, mine is a wretched constitution, and my sight is getting very, very bad. I rejoice to hear the Earl is so well. Believe me ever

"Yours faithfully and obliged,  
"Dr. Baird." "NELSON & BRONTE."

† Earl St. Vincent.

"Victory, May 30th, 1864.

"My dear Sir,—I have many thanks to give you for your truly kind letter of Jan. 24th. From what we hear about Buonaparte's being Emperor, perhaps it will bring about a peace; and if we give up Malta, it will be unnecessary to make a naval hospital. I have sent Dr. Snipe to look at the place, with Sir Alex. Ball, and to take care that we have the ground with the house; for, with the ground, it is the most healthy and eligible situation in Valette Harbour; without it, confined with 4 bare walls, it would be the very worst place in the place, for the heat would be intolerable.

"The health of this fleet cannot be exceeded; and I really believe that my shattered carcass is in the worst plight of the whole fleet. I have had a sort of rheumatism fever, they tell me; but I have felt the blood gushing up the left side of my head, and the moment it covers the brain, I am fast asleep: I am now better of that; and with violent pain in my side, and night-sweats, with heat in the evening, and quite flushed. The pain in my head, nor spasms, I have not had for some time. \* \* \*

"With every kind wish for your health and happiness, I am always,

"My dear Doctor,

"Your much obliged friend,

"NELSON & BRONTE.

"I wish it may be in [my] power to be useful to your friend, Mr. Hammett, on board the *Renown*; but I see no prospect at present."

"Victory, off Toulon, August.

"My dear Sir,—I feel much obliged by your kind letter of July 3rd. Mr. Yates\* shall be certainly attended to whenever the *Amazon* joins; we have such reports of Lord St. Vincent having left the Admiralty, that I am completely at a loss to whom to write, beyond the forms of office, and, from your account of the bad state of his health, I fear that the report is true. As to my health, thank God, I have not had a finger ache since I left England. The fleet is healthy; but the last ships out, although they came to sea *wretches*, are, generally speaking, in the most healthy condition—they are in the best humour, which is a great conductor to health. I am obliged to turn myself to every corner which is open to us for supplies—from Malta the passage is so very long, that everything we have sent for has spoiled. I am now at work in Spain, and have procured some bullocks, and a good supply of onions—the latter we have found the greatest

\* Assistant-Surgeon.

advantage from; it has appeared odd to me, but all the ships' companies who have served here under the war (I mean that have not been paid off) are full of the scurvy. I am sure, from the high opinion which I entertain of your judgment, that whatever regulations you have recommended will be of great use; the health of our seamen is invaluable, and to purchase that no expense ought to be spared. I shall answer the Board's letter relative to Mr. Burd,† and I shall send occasionally to Gibraltar to inquire into the conduct of the hospital. Are you going to establish an hospital at Malta, or are we to go on the old way? When I send Dr. Snipe‡ there, his report shall be sent to your Board. I beg my respects to Dr. Harness and Weir, and believe me, my dear Sir, your much obliged and faithful humble servant,

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

† Mr. Burd was Surgeon of Gibraltar Hospital.

‡ Dr. Snipe was Physician to the Fleet at that time; Sir Alexander Ball Commissioner at Malta.

"Victory, Sept. 22nd, 1864.

"My dear Sir,—I feel truly sensible of all your kindness and good wishes, for which I hope soon to thank you in person. We have been very near losing Dr. Snipe, in appearance by a consumptive complaint, but he is getting better; he is indefatigable in his duty, to which, and to his trip to Sicily about the lemon-juice for England, we attribute his very serious complaint, spitting blood, &c. My complaints have not been so violent, but are sufficient to make me require a few months rest. Since the 16th June 1863, I have never set my foot outside the ship. Experience teaches us that this climate is the worst in the world for hectic complaints, at least it is so at sea. Of the few men we have lost, nine in ten are dead of consumption. Upon the best mode of keeping a fleet healthy much may be said, and much must be done—there are various opinions—suffice it for me, that although other places may be better, yet that we have no sick. We shall talk of this and many other matters before any great length of time; when you see the Earl remember me kindly to him, and believe me, my dear Doctor,

"Yours most faithfully,

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

CAPTAIN BACK.

When the last letters arrived from this gallant young officer, we were enabled to add to his official dispatch a private communication to Captain (late Commander) James Ross. We have still more pleasure now in publishing his letter, on the same occasion, to Sir John Franklin, because it mentions his receipt, while writing, of a small supply of deer, and thus confirms the hopes that his hunters may, in some degree, have made up, before his departure for the coast, for any deficiency in his more regular supplies.

"Fort Reliance, April 12th, 1864.

"MY DEAR FRANKLIN,—In my last letter, which in all probability you will get at the same time as this, you will receive a short account of our progress—and to that, I have not anything so favourable as I could wish to add. Our winter has been unusually severe, the mean of three thermometers having been several degrees lower than our lowest at Bear Lake: the animals and fish forsook us, and much distress, suffering, and deaths have unhappily followed among the natives. My own men, thank God, are, generally speaking, well, though they have frequently been three, and even four, days without food of any kind. My companion, Mr. King, and myself, have, for a long time, been living on half a pound of parmanan, and a little flour each a day. Still, as the warm weather comes on, the animals will become more numerous, and we may yet make up the deficiency of our coast voyage provision; but, if not, I have made up my mind to select seven of the best men, and

make the attempt in one, instead of two boats. It may not be prudent, but it is an extreme case, and there must be an extreme remedy. My boats are now building thirty miles from the house—a long portage—and a much longer of one hundred miles, principally over lakes, will have to be accomplished before we can get to open water: this is annoying, but there is no avoiding it, and I see my way clear.

"I hope to be at the mouth of the Thlu-é, ché-dezeth about the 10th of July, when circumstances will determine whether I go eastward or westward first. The needle, you will be pleased to know, is constantly affected, and is of such delicacy, that I have seen it move when acted on by a small faint beam in a clear blue sky. The telescope, to read off with, is an admirable appendage to the instrument, for it always keeps you at the same distance, and at the same time enables you to detect the slightest action without the possibility of a mistake. (At this moment two Indians have arrived with their usual 'Etlhen-éolah,' but I am overjoyed to find they have seventeen deer *en cache*. Think you I am happy!) The needle is seldom perfectly steady during the day, consequently I invariably take the extremes E. and W. In short, I shall be much disappointed if these observations, to which I am paying the closest attention, do not afford considerable interest to all of you, and, as everything is complete, as far as I know, I do trust they will be satisfactory. I am under many obligations to Beaufort, Beecher, and Professor Christie, on this and other subjects; and you may rest satisfied that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to meet their approbation, and prove that I was not so long under your excellent command without endeavouring to follow the good and steady example you always set me.

"God bless you, my dear Franklin; pray make my kind regards to your lady, and believe me always,

"Most faithfully yours,

"GEORGE BACK."

"April 25th!!!

"I have just received the account of Ross's providential and happy arrival, and am overjoyed beyond measure.

"G. B."

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP ON LITERATURE AND ART.

POLITICAL affairs are at this moment too much in the minds and mouths of men to allow of many rumours concerning lighter and livelier matters. When we have said that the new administration at the Opera House is yet unformed—that portrait painters are sitting with their arms across, speculating who is to be the next hero of the day—and that Mr. Bulwer has already improved the time by announcing a pamphlet upon the present crisis—we have told about the sum of what we know concerning the future.

As to the past and the present, we have some little more to say. We have received the second number of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society: its contents are more varied than those of the preceding number. Among the most interesting articles are a History of the Primitive Syrian Church at Malaya; an Essay on Female Infanticide, by Lieut. Burnes; an Account of that extraordinary race, the P'hanisgirs, or gang-robbers, and the Shudgarshids, or tribe of jugglers; a minute Description of Sindh, peculiarly valuable at the present moment, on account of the proposed establishment of steam navigation on the Indus; Biographical Sketches of His Royal Highness Abbas Mirza, and Colonel Mackenzie; and an account of the Presidency of Fort St. George, by Rámaswami Naidu. We are surprised that more attention has not been paid to the valu-

able collections of Colonel Mackenzie, by those who are interested in the affairs of India. Such a mass of important materials for illustrating the religion, history, laws, and social condition of Hindūstān, would, in any other European country, have been published at the public expense. Here, with the materials collected,—with such an excellent editor as Capt. Harkness on the spot,—with an urgent necessity for the diffusion of accurate information respecting Indian affairs,—neither the East India Company nor the Board of Control offer aid to the Asiatic Society to preserve these literary treasures. We fear, that, unless something be done quickly, the Colonel's labours will be allowed to sink into oblivion, and thus the most valuable mass of Oriental matter ever collected will be lost to the nation.

We must also (not intending to hold a court for the Fine Arts this week,) speak of the new *Variation* edition of Gray's *Elegy*, published by Mr. Van Voorst,—in which every verse is graced by an illustration beautifully engraved on wood. Mr. Constable's "ivy-mantled tower" is a delightful landscape, as is also his vignette to the verse beginning—

"The breezy call of incense-breathing morn"—

which has all the glowing freshness of the first healthy hours of day. Mr. Dewint's design of labourers removing the fallen tree, is full of effect, admirably rendered by Williams; and Mr. Boxall's group of a Mother, with the small bare-headed babe on her knee, and other children clinging about her, is graceful enough to have been sketched by Stothard himself. Mr. Landseer's idea of the "neglected spot" is fine and powerful; and Mr. Calcott's group, showing the youthful administration of justice by "some village Hampden," upon a "petty tyrant," is full of character. We cannot stay to particularize all the subjects which have pleased us,—but shall conclude with the concluding one by Mr. Hart, a most effective drawing of a lonely tomb, which must be regarded rather as an emblematical tail-piece, than the last resting-place of the

"Youth to fortune and to fame unknown."

We see announced in the daily papers the death of a patriarch in the Arts, James Heath, the engraver, at the age of 78. Mr. Heath had withdrawn from the busy world of Art for some years, and latterly resided, we believe, altogether in the country. He commenced his professional life at a time when Bell, in his *British Poets*, and Harrison, in his *Novels*, &c., first introduced the fashion of elegant book embellishment, breaking through the vile and tasteless style of illustration which had deformed the earlier English press, and thus leading the way to the rich and beautiful succession of embellished works which has carried us, in that department of Art, far beyond all other nations. To Mr. Heath was committed the greater number of the plates, and those from the designs of Stothard are amongst the most exquisite gems of their kind. But, numerous as were his plates for the illustrations of books, his labours were not confined to them. Amongst his more celebrated performances may be particularly noticed, the 'Dead Soldier,' after Wright; the 'Death of Major Pearson,' after Copley; the 'Riots in Broad Street,' after Wheatley; the 'Death of Lord Nelson,' after West; the 'Statue of Mr. Pitt, at Cambridge,' by Nolteken; and the whole-length of 'General Washington,' after American Stewart.

It was in the delicate and elegant, rather than in the bold and powerful, that Mr. Heath excelled: his great competitor, Sharp, was his superior in the latter qualities. Mr. Heath was one of the Six Associate Engravers of the Royal Academy.

## SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

## ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE meetings of the Royal Society for the session, commenced on Thursday last, November 20th, J. W. Lubbock, Esq., V.P. and Treasurer, in the chair.—The greater part of the time of the evening was occupied in the reading, by the Secretaries, of the abstracts of the numerous papers which had been laid before the Society, at its last meeting in June, and in the announcement of the donations made to the Society since that period. The following gentlemen were, by ballot, elected Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts, viz. H. T. De la Beche, Esq., Henry Holland, M.D., Herbert Mayo, Esq., Sir John Rennie, and the Rev. W. Whewell. The following were proposed as candidates for election as Fellows of the Royal Society; namely, Martin Tapper, Esq., of New Burlington Street; John Hamett, M.D. of Birmingham; John Edye, Esq., Surveyor in His Majesty's Navy, and A. W. Beetham, Esq. of Forest Lodge, Tulse Hill, Surrey.

Two papers were read; the first, by Mr. Lubbock, entitled, 'On the Determination of the Terms in the Disturbing Function of the Fourth Order, as regards the Eccentricities and Inclinations which give rise to Secular Inequalities,' and the second, by Mr. Ivory, entitled, 'Note on the Astronomical Refractions.'

## ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.

AT the last meeting of the Committee of this Institution (Nov. 10th), complete copies of the following works were presented:—'Kāmārup,' the second Miscellaneous Volume; the Ethiopic *Didascalia*; and the first *livraison* of the 'Harivansu';—as the second *livraison* is said to be in a state of considerable forwardness, we have deferred our notice of this Hindū poem until a larger portion of it comes before us.

Arrangements were made for putting immediately to press, at Oxford, Professor Wilson's Translation of the 'Vishnū Purāna': it will be illustrated with copious notes, and may be expected to appear early in the ensuing summer.

M. Dupuis, vice-consul at Tripoli, offered to the Committee a History of the Wazīrs (viziers or governors) of Barbary. His proposals for a translation of this curious and interesting work were sanctioned unanimously.

It was notified on the part of Professor Fleischer, that his translation of the 'Khatai-Námeh' (a Turkish account of the Chinese empire,) was completed. It was resolved, that the translation should be published, together with the Turkish text, and that some eminent Chinese scholar should be employed to contribute illustrative notes. (We believe that Professor Stanislas Julien will be requested to supply the required commentary.)

A translation of Saiouthi's 'History of the Temple of Jerusalem,' from the Arabic, by the Rev. — Reynolds, was offered to the Committee. We have reason to hope that it will be accepted, and feel assured that this extraordinary specimen of Oriental traditions will not be among the least interesting works published at the expense of the Fund.

Signor Gayangoz, of Madrid, sent to the Committee a more perfect copy of 'Ibn Batuta's Travels' than that translated by Professor Lee: still it is not complete, and we hope that the Society will exert itself to procure a perfect manuscript, and publish the translation of the whole, with notes better calculated to elucidate the author than to show the learning of the translator.

A portion of Mr. Shea's translation of the 'Dabistān' was submitted to the Committee;

+ We have been obliged by unavoidable circumstances to delay our notice of these works until next week.

and all the members expressed their approbation of the ability shown by the translator of this very interesting, but very difficult account of the religions of the East. The Earl of Munster proposed that the chapter on Hindū mythology should be submitted to some Sanscrit scholar, who might supply explanatory notes. The proposal was at once adopted. We suggest, in addition, the propriety of a close comparison between the account of the Magians in the 'Dabistān' and the precepts of the 'Zend-avesta.' We cannot pass over this topic without expressing our regret, that no one has yet appeared disposed to follow out Colebrooke's researches into the analogies between the philosophic schools of Greece and of India. France and Germany have given us theorists enough on the subject; but a plain common-sense investigator of the subject is wanting,—and where can we look for another Colebrooke?

It was mentioned in the meeting, that Klaproth's History of the Japanese Dairis, or Ecclesiastical Emperors, would speedily appear, and also Bialloblotzky's translation of the Hebrew Chronicle. Mr. Bird's History of Gujerit was also mentioned as nearly ready.

## STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

As this Society is now established, and has come into active operation, it may be interesting to the general reader, if we introduce our notice of the first sessional meeting, by stating generally what are the contemplated objects of the Society, as announced in the prospectus issued by the Provisional Committee, Messrs. Hallam, Babbage, Jones, and Drinkwater.

It is established for the purpose of procuring, arranging, and publishing facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of Society; and the first and most essential rule of its conduct will be, to exclude carefully all opinions from its transactions and publications,—to confine its attention rigorously to facts,—and, as far as it may be found possible, to facts which can be stated numerically and arranged in tables.

The first monthly meeting for the season was held on Monday evening, at the rooms in St. Martin's Place, and very numerous attended. The Marquis of Lansdowne, (President,) took the chair, and the following papers were read by the Secretaries. The first, by Charles Hope Maclean, Esq., contained an Account of the Proceedings of the Statistical Section of the British Association held at Edinburgh in September last. The second, by Woronzow Greig, Esq., treated on the Character and Condition of the Irish Labourer; while the third, by G. R. Porter, Esq., was entitled, An Analysis of the Accounts and Depositors of the Devon and Exeter Savings Bank, accompanied with a few remarks upon the nature and advantage of that Institution.

The announcement of a long list of Fellows elected since the anniversary meeting in May, and of the individuals who had made donations of books, &c. to the Society during the same period, was received with much satisfaction, and after passing a vote of thanks to the three above-mentioned gentlemen, for the valuable information they had communicated to the meeting in their respective papers, the members retired to an adjoining room, where tea and coffee had been provided for their refreshment; it being, as we understand, and as we think, wisely, the intention of the Society to follow in this respect, the example of the Royal and other Institutions

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 20.—Hudson Gurney, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The Society resumed its weekly meetings after the summer vacation, and the usual routine business having been disposed of,—reading the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting, testimonials of candidates for election into the Society, and a list of books, &c. presented during the vacation, with the names of the donors, to



whom the thanks of the Society were voted—the Secretary proceeded to read such communications as he had received in furtherance of the objects of the Society. The first was from Mr. Doubleday, presenting a cast in lead from the ruins, of the Seal of St. Stephen's Chapel, in a box made from the wood of a beam which had formed part of the constructions of the Painted Chamber. Sir H. Ellis read next a letter from Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart. a Fellow of the Society, inclosing a communication from Mr. Farmer Dukes, of Shrewsbury, descriptive of some pike and spear heads, which had been dug up lately at the Wrekin, in the county of Salop, and of which metal casts were laid on the table. They are evidently of the period of the Roman domination in England; and it is suggested by Mr. Dukes, from the locality in which they were discovered, that they may be relics of the battle which decided the fate of Caractacus.

The Bishop of Chichester, who was present, communicated a description by Mr. King, a medallist of Chichester, of a colossal head lately discovered in digging for a drain near to the chapel of the Episcopal Palace of that city, and which Mr. King believes to be a head of Edward I.; that it was of a person of royal dignity, seems evident from the crown, but the drawings of it exhibited with the manuscript, do not convey an idea of the commonly received likeness of that monarch. Mr. King's paper contained also drawings, a description of, and speculations on some Egyptian antiquities, now in the possession of the Literary and Philosophical Institution of Chichester, which were discovered at Thebes in 1823.

The last communication read was introductory to an account of some antiquities discovered in the Caribbean Islands, which, with the objects themselves, was deferred to a future evening.

#### GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 19.—George Bellas Greenough, Esq., President, in the chair.—A paper by Mr. Austen, F.G.S., was first read, on an 'Ancient Beach containing recent Marine Shells, thirty feet above the level of the Sea, at Hope's Nose, near Babbacombe; and on the Watcomb Fault.'

A communication was afterwards commenced, entitled, 'Some Facts in the Geology of the Central and Western Portions of North America, collected principally from the Statements and unpublished Notes of recent Travellers,' by Mr. Rogers, F.G.S., of Philadelphia.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Royal Geographical Society.....	Nine, P.M.
	Zoological Society ( <i>Scientific Business</i> ).....	8 P.M.
TUES.	Medico-Chirurgical Society.....	8 P.M.
	Medico-Botanical Society.....	Eight, P.M.
WED.	Society of Arts.....	7 P.M.
TH.	Royal Society.....	8 P.M.
	Society of Antiquaries.....	Eight, P.M.

#### MUSIC

##### SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

THIS Society gave its second Concert on Monday evening. The band was better, though its violins wanted nerve and clearness; and the custom of changing leaders and conductors cannot but have an injurious effect upon the performances. Some of the vocal pieces failed in consequence of a want of consent between the voices and orchestra; and we are sorry to state that (with one exception) they were not so distributed as to receive more than a very moderate share of justice. We do not say this out of captiousness, but there is no overlooking the mediocrity of the singers engaged for this evening, although we shall not mention names. The exception was Miss Birch, whose singing of Mr. W. S. Bennett's elegant canzonet, 'In native loveliness,' must have satisfied its composer. Of the compositions which were new to us, the majority bear out our opinion

expressed a few weeks ago, that our rising English composers want a decided mind and manner of their own. We have tried in vain to recall one striking *motivo*, one new harmonic change, one fresh arrangement of familiar phrases, either in the overtures or symphony given in the course of the evening. Mr. Attwood's Coronation Anthem, 'O Lord, grant the King a long life,' is too fragmentary a composition to please us; his terzetto 'Qual silenzio,' went so unsteadily that we were in momentary fear of what is familiarly called a "break down." Mr. Barnett's two pieces from the 'Mountain Sylph,' (particularly the bass song and chorus,) were hardly allowed a fair chance of success. After what we have found it our duty to say, it is especially pleasant to us to be able to notice Mr. W. S. Bennett's pianoforte concerto with almost unqualified praise. His playing was finished and expressive, but it is of the composition we would speak particularly, as being full of sweet and natural melodies, and wrought throughout in a masterly manner, without any of the trick or eccentricity into which young writers are so apt to fall, by way of showing their cleverness. He has nothing to do but to go on and prosper, and we hope to hear much more of his music. Mr. Banister's violin solo was moderately well played; the piece was by Biagrove—who has heard De Beriot's music, and pilfered a little of what he has heard. Mr. G. Macfarren's overture was hardly equal to his symphony performed at the first concert.

#### THEATRICALS

##### THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

This Evening, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.  
On Monday, the New Opera of THE RED MASK. And other Entertainments.  
On Tuesday, a New Farce (in Two Acts), TAM O'SHANTER.  
THE RED MASK every other Evening.  
THE REGENT Three times a Week.

##### THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening, MANFRED; and CINDERELLA.  
Monday, OTHELLO (*Othello*, Mr. Denzil; *Iago*, Mr. Vandenhoff).  
And THE STORM, a New Ballet.  
MANFRED every other Evening.

##### DRURY LANE.

THE Opera of 'Il Bravo,'—music by Mariani,—founded on Mr. Cooper's novel, 'The Bravo,' has been adapted to our stage by Messrs. Planché and T. Cooke, and was produced on Saturday last, under the title of 'The Red Mask, or the Council of Three.' Mr. Planché has adhered more closely than his foreign predecessor to the novel, and the result has been the production of a better and more interesting drama. It would be an affront to Mr. Cooper, the American author, to suppose it necessary to give even a sketch of the plot; but it would be a greater affront to Mr. Cooper, the English actor, not to allude to the great interest which the public have manifested for the safety of his head. On the first night all went smoothly and creditably to authors, composers, artists, actors, and singers, up to the catastrophe—when the public indignation was aroused by the "decapitation of the Bravo,"—a representation of which delightful ceremony, as to all but the exact moment at which the head is supposed to leave the body, actually took place in sight of the audience. It appears that conflicting opinions existed previously to the experiment being made, as to whether an English audience would like such an exhibition,—subsequently, we should think, there could be but one. The Press was loud in its denunciations; and, on the second night, public opinion was deferred to, and an alteration took place. We most fully concur in the propriety of some alteration, and, had we come early enough, we should have been among the first to call for it; but we do not like that which has been made. The other extreme has been resorted to,—the Bravo is pardoned,—and one Mr. Cooper's tale is sacrificed to save another Mr. Cooper's head. However,

it is too late to ask for more changes—and, as the public are satisfied, why should not we be? Indeed, those who are not satisfied with this opera must be most unreasonable; for it is one which, in point of merit, has not often been surpassed,—in point of splendour, never. As a drama, it has more interest about it than any other operatic one we could name; as an opera, it contains a great deal of music which is full of melody, and, consequently, cannot fail to be pleasing, although there is nothing powerfully striking, or perhaps very original. As an exhibition of a series of works of Art, it is difficult to say whether it causes most wonder, or most delight: indeed, Mr. Stanfield's works, in this department of his art, have now got so far beyond praise, that praise hobbles after, and tries in vain to come up with them. As a spectacle, it has been produced with great care, and seemingly without regard to expense; and, finally, as a whole, it presents an entertainment replete with attraction—including, as it does, in addition to what we have said, singing of a very superior order, by Miss Shirreff, Mr. E. Seguin, Mr. Templeton, &c.; and acting, creditable to all concerned,—but excellent on the part of Mr. Younge, and perfect on that of Miss Ellen Tree. This young lady had no opportunity for producing any great effect until the third act; but when it came, it was a noble one, and nobly did she turn it to account. A piece of acting—we beg pardon—a piece of *nature*—more brilliant, more beautiful, or more exquisitely touching, never rung upon the hearts nor moistened the eyes of a spell-bound audience. The applause which followed her exit was long and loud, but it would not have been beyond her desert if it lasted for a month. Miss Ellen Tree, no less from her personal advantages, than from her superior merit, has long held the first place in the serious drama of the metropolis; but still, she was first, more because there was nobody before her, than because it was out of the question that there ever should be. As far as this part is concerned, she may now take that place as a matter of right; for that she should be surpassed in it, is impossible;—indeed, seeing that she has now proved that her talents rise in proportion to the demand made upon them, we may safely congratulate her upon there being no chance of her throne being even disputed. Her acting on Saturday last was fully equal to the brightest and best efforts of Miss O'Neill.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Schleiermacher.*—We have just received from Berlin a prospectus or proposal for the formation of some worthy and appropriate monument to the memory of the learned, eloquent, and pious Schleiermacher. The incuriousness and indifference of this country with regard to the learned men and works of Europe, leave us no hope that, as a call, it will meet with any answer. Nevertheless, as a remarkable incident, it is at least well worth recording, and we shall give some extracts. The names of the illustrious brothers von Humboldt, of von Savigny, of Steffens, and others, leaders of this enterprise, show in what reverence learning and eloquence, enlisted in the cause of religion, are held in Prussia.

##### "PROPOSAL.

"The generally-expressed wish to found some worthy monument to the memory, and in the name, of Schleiermacher, has induced us, in concert with the widow of the deceased, to combine our efforts for the foundation of a commemorative endowment. The aim of this endowment, conceived, as it appears to us, in the spirit and character of the departed, and appropriate to the qualities which so eminently distinguished him, is as follows:—To encourage and maintain during their studies (which must be directed to no exclusive por-

tion, and limited by no one-sided views of theology,) such of the theological students of the University of Berlin, as can produce complete and satisfactory testimonials of their having passed through a thorough fundamental course of philological study at school, and have distinguished themselves at the University, not only for learning and good conduct, but for speculative talent, so as to afford well-grounded hope of eminence and utility in a philosophical and theological career. It is intended that young men who fulfil these conditions should be placed in a situation to devote themselves exclusively, and with minds undisturbed by pecuniary anxieties, to their studies, for the entire period of their University career, and, in cases which the trustees of the endowment shall unanimously concur in thinking peculiarly urgent, shall receive a continuation of such assistance after the period of their academical studies is terminated. By such an institution we hope best to keep alive among us the memory of Schleiermacher, and of the inestimable value of his life and doctrine; and to transmit those sentiments to a remote posterity; since the men who receive its benefits,—the living monuments of his influence,—will set him before them as the object of their emulation, and will ever gratefully acknowledge that their uninterrupted course of study through the loftier regions of philosophy and sacred letters is indissolubly connected with his great name. \* \* \* We, therefore, invite all who honour and revere the memory of Schleiermacher (and the number of those who owe to him the culture of their heart and mind is extremely great) to lend us their aid towards the execution of this project. As we are ready to receive contributions either from Berlin or elsewhere, and publicly to account for the same, we shall immediately provide that both in Germany, and in every country from which we can venture to expect sympathy in our undertaking, friends or admirers of Schleiermacher may co-operate with us in collecting such contributions." (Signed)—WILH. V. HUMBOLDT, ALEX. V. HUMBOLDT, and ten others.)

*The Temperature of the Sea.* [From a known and valued correspondent.]—With much interest have I examined the observations on the temperature of the sea, by Sir John Herschel, given in No. 364 of your excellent Journal, for Saturday, October 18th, which seem to corroborate the observations of Dr. Davy, and other scientific men, that the temperature of the sea is less over banks contiguous to land, than it is farther out in deep water. I was therefore, surprised, to see in your next number, for October 25th, the conclusion drawn by the officers of H.M.S. Chanticleer,—"that the vicinity of shoals, within the tropics, is not denoted by any coolness in the water." This conclusion seems to have been made upon some observations, taken on the Abrolhas Bank, which extends far out from the land of Brazil, consisting generally of detached patches of coral; and it might reasonably be expected, that the oceanic stream in passing over these coral shoals, would lose a smaller portion of heat, than it would over extensive banks contiguous to the land. Clay and loam being of a cold nature, it seems probable that the sea may be cooled more speedily in contact with a bottom of clay and mud, than it would be over coral banks, where a portion of heat, perhaps, is evolved from the living matter, of which these banks are constructed.—I have several times observed a phenomenon within the tropics, and near the equator, which was attributed to a diminution of temperature in the atmosphere, over shoal banks, where a deep sea environment them: for in sailing with a steady breeze, while in deep water, as soon as the edge of these shoal banks was entered, the sails immediately flapped to the masts from a failure of the wind, and after pass-

ing over them, or tacking to regain the deep sea, the regular breeze instantly returned. The diminution of temperature over these banks, no doubt, arrested the regular current of the wind.—A good swimmer is very sensible of a deficiency of temperature in shoal water, when the sea is smooth, if a convenient place be found, where a deep and shoal sea lie contiguous. For if the deep part be entered by a swimmer, the sea will be found much warmer there, than in a few feet of water close to the shore. But in stormy weather, with a heavy surf, beating against a rocky shore, or beach of pebbles, or coarse sand, the temperature of the sea is increased by friction: at least, this appears to me to have been the cause of my feeling the sea always warmer than usual, when amusing myself in a high surf during stormy weather.

*Population of Warsaw.*—According to a French statistical journal, the present population of the city of Warsaw, exclusive of the garrison, is 129,000 persons, of whom 85,957 are Catholics, 8713 Lutherans, 775 Schismatic Greeks, 323 of the Reformed church, 33,934 are Israelites. The number of houses in Warsaw is 2966.

*Substitute for Coffee and Snuff.*—A curious discovery is spoken of by *Le Voleur*, no other than a plant, which it is only necessary to look at when there is a desire to sneeze! and which when reduced to powder, makes a delicious beverage, somewhat similar to coffee.

## NOVELTIES IN LITERATURE AND ART.

*The Life and Times of William the Third, King of England, and Stadtholder of Holland, by the Hon. A. Trevor.*

*The History of Germany.*  
Domestic Life in England, from the earliest period, to the present time.  
Twenty Sermons, by the late Rev. William Howells.  
Faustus; a dramatic mystery—The First Walpurgis Night—The Bride of Corinth; translated from the German of Goethe, by John Anster.

*Short History; a sketch of its History, &c. by Major A. Mr. London announces a new publication, to be entitled, Arboretum Britannicum; or, Portraits from Nature, to a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot, of all the trees of ten years' growth, which endure the open air in Britain; drawn from trees within ten miles of London: with botanical specimens of the flowers, and fruit, or seeds of each tree, to a scale of two inches to a foot.*

*Just published.*—The Book of Science, 2nd series, 18mo. square, 8s. 6d.—*Flora de Poesie Moderne*, 18mo. 4s.—*The British School Book*, by J. F. Winks, 18mo. 2s. 6d.—*Further Adventures of a Donkey*, 18mo. 2s. 6d.—*The Youth's Keepsake*, 18mo. 2s.—*Songs for the Nursery*, square, 1s. 6d.—*Hambleton's History of the Soul*, 12mo. 3rd edit. 3s. 6d.—*Richmond's Annals of the Poor*, with 11 cuts, 3mo. 3s. 6d.—*Letters to a Dissenting Minister of the Congregational Denomination*, 3rd edit. 12mo. 6s. 6d.—*New Nautical Almanac*, for 1835, by John Herapath, 12mo. 2s. 6d.—*Francesca Carrara*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31s. 6d.—*Taylor's Lunar Tables*, 8vo. 16s.—*Hone's Lives of Eminent Christians*, Vol. II. 4s. 6d.—*Sacred Minstrelsy*, Vol. I. folio, 21s.—*The Medical Pocket-Book*, for 1835, 6s. 8vo. 5s. 6d.—*Cooper's Lectures on Surgery*, the original Edition reduced, 18mo. 6s. 6d.—*The New Year's Gift*, for 1835, 4s. 8s.—*Inglish's Ireland in 1834*, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.—*The Cabinet of Friendship*, a tribute to the memory of the late John Aiken, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.—*Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell*, 18mo. 2s. 6d.—*Gainge d'Amicitie*; or, Northern Tourist, 4to. 1835, containing 73 Views, 21s.—*Arnold's Sermons*, Vol. III. 8vo. 12s.—*The Works of the Rev. Richard Watson*, Vol. V. 8vo. 8s. 6d.—*Scripture Views of the Heavenly World*, by J. Edmondson, A.M. 12mo. 4s.—*Young Hearts*, a Novel, prefaced by Miss Jane Porter, 3 vols. royal 12mo. 30s.—*Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine*, royal 8vo. 31s. 6d.—*Bland's Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentameters*, 12mo. new edit. 3s.—*Kearsey's Tax Tables*, 1835, with Almanac, 18mo. 1s.—*Barber's Picturesque Illustrations of the Isle of Wight*, royal 8vo. 12s.—*Little Library: The Forest*, square, 3s. 6d.—*Finden's Byron Beauties*, Part I. 2s. 6d.—*The Shepherd and his Flock*, 18mo. 1s. 6d.—*Ayesha, the Maid of Kara*, 2nd edit. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.—*Kidd's Entertaining Library*, Seymour's Comic Almanac, 1835, with engravings on wood, 18mo. 7s.—*Kidd's Fashionable Library*; or, Mirror of Ton, Engravings by R. Cruikshank, Seymour, and Bonner, 18mo. 8s.—*Holden's Christian Expositor*; or, Guide to the Study of the Old Testament, 12mo. 12s. 6d.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Answers to Correspondents unavoidably postponed.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## MARCELLIAN FRENCH INSTITUTION,

21, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.

**MR. ANNIBAL MARCEL, M.G.S.P. begs** to announce that a New Elementary Class for Adults (Ladies and Gentlemen), will be opened by Two Public and Gratuitous Lessons, on Tuesday the 25th, and Friday the 28th, instant, at Half-past Eight o'clock in the Evening.—Other Classes, exclusively for Ladies, will commence on Monday the 25th instant, at Twelve o'clock for Beginners, and at Half-past One for Conversation. The Two First Lessons for each class will be gratuitous. Terms: Per Month, 14. 14.; per Quarter, 21. 10.; per Season (five Months, not including the Christmas holidays), 31. 2s.

Mr. M. begs also to announce, that he has on Tuesdays and Fridays, from Eleven o'clock till Half-past Three, Three Ladies' Classes: and in the Evening, for Ladies and Gentlemen, an Elementary Class on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock; an Elementary Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays at Seven o'clock; and at Half-past Eight o'clock, a Conversation Class, same night. To these Classes visitors are invited.

## Sales by Auction.

By Messrs. SOUTHADE, SON, and GRIMSTON, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, THIS DAY (Saturday), November 22, 1834, and Four following Days (Sunday excepted), at Half-past 12 o'clock precisely.

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